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E-BOOK

NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY



76 Indonesia
Merdeka

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NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY

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CV. AKSARA GLOBAL AKADEMIA

NATIONAL DEFENSE STRATEGY

ISBN: 978-623-6387-14-6 (PDF)

xi + 149 pg : 15 x 23 cm

Forward:

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Publisher:

CV AKSARA GLOBAL AKADEMIA

INDONESIA

First publishing, August 2021

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FOREWORD

Laksamana Muda TNI (Purn)
Prof. Dr. Ir. Supartono, M.M., CIQar

Assalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb



Alhamdulillah, We always give praise to Allah SWT for His blessing and pride and appreciation for the publication of Defense Strategy book.

“Civis Pacem Para Not” If we want peace, we must be prepared for war. The development of the global, regional and national strategic environment has an impact on the emergence of factual and potential threats, so that the nation in the concept of people's defense must

always be vigilant. The universal people's defense system has been built by integrating all components of the nation

Faced with all the challenges that will arise in the future where the threat that will come is a threat in the form of a hybrid where the threat can no longer be a military or non-military threat, the combined threat that will occur in the future knows no boundaries and state actors. As an example of cyber threats that can attack various fields in this beloved country. It takes the best national defense system to face all the challenges, obstacles and obstacles in the present and will be handled properly.

The existence of the Indonesian Defense University is a strategic step to produce reliable academics in contributing to defense science. The thoughts on defense and security strategies produced by the Indonesian Defense University. It is a matter of pride and hope that this nation will be peaceful and secure with conditions of defense and security that are always safe and peaceful.

Finally, I have the highest praise and gratitude for the participation of the authors who have written the National

Defense Strategy book. I am sure this book will be useful for readers in developing knowledge, especially defense sciences.

Wassalamu Alaikum,Wr,Wb

Surabaya, 17 August 2021

**Prof. Dr. Ir. Supartono, M.M., CIQar
Laksamana Muda TNI (Purn)**

PREFACE

Praise and gratitude the author prays to Allah SWT for the abundance of His grace and guidance so that we can complete the writing of this book in accordance with the time set. This book has been prepared to be a special paper for us in our careers as lecturers and in carrying out the Tri Dharma of Higher Education.

Welcoming the 76th Anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia, we took the initiative to gather to collect our work into an anthology on National Defense, which is expected to be a contribution from our thoughts for the progress of Mother Earth Indonesia.

Indonesia as an archipelagic country which has a very wide sea area which has very large natural resources, however, has a large potential threat either in the form of threats on land, sea, or air. This is something that needs to be anticipated in addition to the management of human resources in the military field (TNI) needed in the establishment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which needs to be continuously nurtured and maintained.

The author realizes that during the process of compiling this book, the assistance provided by various parties is inseparable, so on this happy occasion, the author expresses his personal appreciation and highest gratitude, especially to the Editor and the Publication Team, beloved family, colleagues. -colleagues, students who have helped the author in giving spirit, direction and prayers. Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb..!!!

Jakarta, 17 August 2021

Authors

SYNOPSIS

BThis book is dedicated to the Republic of Indonesia in the 76th Indonesian Independence Day, Indonesia is Tough, Indonesia Grows. This book discusses National Defense from various sides including sea, air and land areas. This is intended as an anticipation of regional threats, radicalism, and illegal drugs which have very high potential. Some of the threats that lurk in the defense of the Indonesian state include transnational organized crime, terrorism, trafficking, cyber crime, cyber war, and so on. In addition, this book mentions the importance of improving education in producing human resources such as high-ranking TNI officers who are needed in the establishment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The national defense strategy is crucial so that concentration and developments are needed to maintain the national defense optimally.

This book is very interesting because it discusses national defense widely, can be read by lecturers, students and the general public, as a medium to add insight in terms of national defense in order to foster the spirit of defending the country. Happy reading...!!!

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Chapter 1

SEA DEFENSE STRATEGY AND URGENCY OF FORMING MARITIME COMMAND CENTER

*Suhirwan, Kasih Prihantoro, Lukman Yudho Prakoso

A dagium Si Vis Pacem Para Bellum, which means who wants peace, prepare for war. Faced with the dynamics of the global and regional strategic environment affecting the defense system that must be prepared by Indonesia. China's aggressive action in the Natuna Sea is one proof that defense in the Indonesian sea is still a serious concern that must be addressed. The aim of this study is to find the best sea defense strategy, to secure the New Capital, especially in the sea area. The study was carried out in the sea area which is the responsibility of the Makassar Navy Base VI. This study uses George Edward III's public policy implementation theory, qualitative descriptive is the method used with the phenomenological approach.

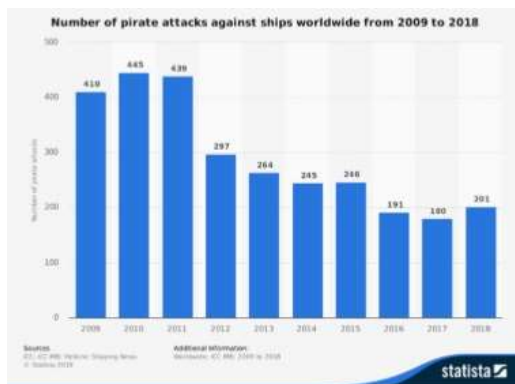
1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has an open sea area. Various forms of threats that must be faced increasingly diverse. The dynamics of the strategic environment at the global, regional and domestic levels present a very broad spectrum of threats; ranging from threats to environmental and resource security, maritime security, human security at sea, to threats to state sovereignty (Suhirwan & Prakoso, 2019a). Moreover, in interconnected seas, forms of threat are always dynamic and difficult to predict. Therefore, the

responsibility to guarantee stability and security in Indonesian waters which is one of the tasks of the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) carries complex challenges. TNI AL has a task that is currently increasingly prominent, in line with government policies to make the maritime sector a priority in national development, or better known as the vision of building Indonesia into a World Maritime Fulcrum (Poros Maritim Dunia). The success of TNI AL in realizing maritime security in Indonesia (Suhirwan & Prakoso, 2019b), is one of the preconditions for the achievement of this vision, in the table below is one of the challenges in securing the territorial waters of Indonesia, namely crime of ship piracies. The table below shows data on ship robberies around the world. Indonesia's struggle to gain international recognition as an archipelago has an impact on its responsibility to provide the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Path (Alur Laut Kepulauan Indonesia or ALKI). This path is used by various countries for transportation of both ships and aircraft. ALKI is not only prepared by Indonesia as a sovereign country over an island nation's sea area but has a great responsibility to guarantee the safety of anyone who uses ALKI. This is not so easy to be implemented by Indonesia, given the various limitations that are also related to the territory of neighboring countries that are not yet fully felt safe such as ALKI III through the Philippine sea area. The philippine sea area is currently still a concern of the international community due to frequent piracies by hostage of several crew members from various countries. The signing was followed by a ransom request for a very large amount of money. This condition makes special attention in safeguarding ALKI in Indonesia, especially ALKI III. According to Government Regulation No. 37 of 2002, ALKI mentioned that there are 3 (three) ALKIs in Indonesia: 1. ALKI I includes maritime lanes from the South China Sea across the Natuna Sea, Karimata Strait, Java Sea, and Sunda Strait to the Indian Ocean, and vice versa; and for maritime lanes from the Singapore Strait through the

Natuna Sea and vice versa (Sea Path Branch I A). 2. ALKI II maritime lanes from the Sulawesi Sea crossing the Makassar Strait, the Flores Sea, and Lombok Strait maritime lanes to the Indian Ocean, and vice versa. 3. ALKI-III-A maritime lanes from the Pacific Ocean crossing the maritime lanes of the Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea, Ombai Strait, and Sawu Sea. ALKI III-A maritime lane itself has 4 branches, namely ALKI III. B maritime lane Branch: for maritime from the Pacific Ocean across the Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, Banda Sea, and Leti Strait maritime lanes to the Indian Ocean and vice versa; ALKI maritime lane Branch III C: for maritime lanes from the Pacific Ocean across the Maluku Sea, Seram Sea, the Banda Sea to the Arafura Sea and vice versa; ALKI maritime lane Branch III D: for maritime lanes from the Pacific Ocean across the Maluku Sea, maritime lanes of the Seram Sea, Banda Sea, Ombai Strait, and Sawu Sea to the Indian Ocean and vice versa; ALKI maritime lane Branch III E: for maritime lanes from the Indian Ocean across the Savu Sea, Ombai Strait, Banda Sea, Seram Sea, and Maluku Sea.

Every ALKI maritime channel has a factual and potential threat. The threat must be addressed immediately by implementing a sea defense strategy.



Graphic 1.1. Data on Sea Piracy around the World from 2009 to 2018

Source: ICC; ICC IMB; Hellenic Maritime News. 2019

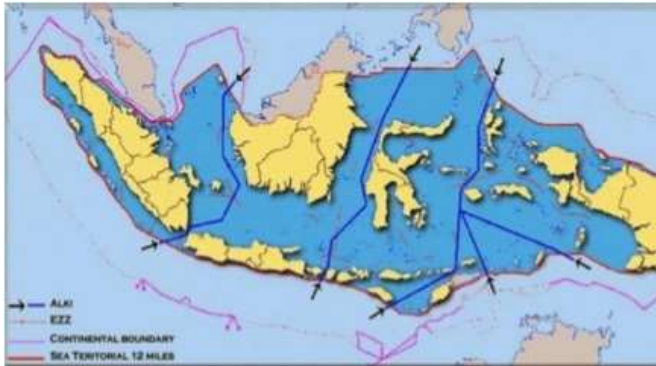


Figure 1.1. Map of the Indonesian Archipelagic Sea Path

(Alur Laut Kepulauan Indonesia or ALKI)

Source: Government Regulation No. 37, 2002

In the current research conducted in ALKI II, especially in the territorial waters that are the authority of the Naval Main Base VI in Makassar with the consideration that the government has decided to move the capital to East Kalimantan. This case aims to optimize sea defense strategies, especially on communication factors between law enforcement entities at sea carrying out operations in the ALKI II region, especially in waters that are under the authority of Naval Main Base VI in Makassar.

2. DISCUSSION

The case on the implementation of sea defense strategies in the working area of the Naval Main Base VI in Makassar uses the theory of public policy implementation according to George C. Edward III. According to George Edward III, four factors determine the success of public policy implementation, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure (Edward III, 1980). In this study, the factor that will be used to

analyze the problem is only the communication factor, with its sub-factors are communication transmission, communication clarity, and communication consistency. The researchers only take one factor, namely communication because, from previous studies that have been carried out by both other people and researchers themselves, this communication factor is the biggest inhibiting factor that has occurred in the effort to implement sea defense strategies in each of Indonesia's jurisdictional maritime area.

Implementation of Communication Factors between Law Enforcement Entities at Sea

The communication factor is very important in the implementation of the sea defense strategy in securing the Makassar waters, especially in securing national and international interests in using the ALKI II maritime lane. The implementation of this communication factor guarantees the effective implementation of ALKI II security if decision-makers know what they are going to do (Agustino, 2006). In implementing ALKI II, information is needed that is known by decision-makers which can only be obtained through good communication, internal entities involved, and between entities that have the same task in securing the Makassar waters. A very important communication subfactor is divided into communication transmission subfactors, communication clarity subfactors, and communication consistency.

Communication Transmission

In the implementation of a sea defense strategy in the Makassar waters, a good channel of communication between law enforcement entities will be needed to produce a good implementation as well. There are often problems between law enforcement entities in communication distribution, namely misunderstanding (miscommunication) due to the many levels of

bureaucracy between law enforcement entities that must be passed in the communication process so that what is expected in the implementation of the sea defense strategy in the Makassar region is distorted in the middle of the road. The Operational Assistant of Naval Main Base VI in Makassar said that the transmission of ALKI II surveillance communications between Lantamal VI and related agencies, in this case, the stakeholders at sea were well maintained. This is implemented with a joint coordination forum in each agency in turn to strengthen relations between agencies. However, different information was obtained by the researchers from informants in the Sea and Coast Guard Unit that in security operations that are the area of their responsibility, it was constrained by communication tools. If the security area is covered by their cellular network, they can easily contact or coordinate with other law enforcement entities, but if it is not covered by the cellular network, the radio communication equipment on their patrol boat cannot contact other entities.

Communication Clarity

The implementation of the sea defense strategy in the Makassar waters area related to clarity Communication received by statelevel bureaucrats must be clear and not confusing between law enforcement entities at sea or unambiguous/ambiguous. Speaking of which, the Operational Assistant of Naval Main Base VI in Makassar said that, the clarity of monitoring information between Naval Main Base VI with other maritime stakeholders is positioned following the authority rules stated in the existing laws and regulations. For example, the law enforcement authority at sea has been regulated in a law stating that there are 7 (seven) law enforcement entities that have the authority to enforce the law at sea, including TNI AL, Marine Police Directorate of Indonesian National Police, General Directorate of Maritime Transportation of Ministry of Transportation, General Directorate of Supervision of Marine Resources and Fisheries of Ministry of

Maritime and Fisheries, General Directorate of Customs of Ministry of Finance, Indonesian Coast Guard dan Task Force 115 on Illegal Fishing Eradication.

Communication Consistency

The implementation of the sea defense strategy implemented in Makassar waters requires that the commands given in the implementation of communication in securing the Makassar waters have to be consistent and clear to be established or implemented. If the order to safeguard Makassar's maritime territories is given to change frequently, it can confuse implementing entities in the field. Speaking of which, the Operational Assistant of Naval Main Base VI in Makassar related to communication consistency between maritime law enforcers in the working area of Naval Main Base VI in Makassar: The consistency of ALKI II supervision between Naval Main Base VI and related agencies in Sulawesi waters has been going well according to the existing legal basis so that we always adhere to the laws and regulations as paying law to act in the field. Based on the research results of the sea defense strategy in the Makassar region, there are several obstacles in the communication factor as stated by Edward III relating to the implementation of a policy in the communication transmission subfactor, namely (Winarno, 1984):

- **The first obstacle**, there is a conflict between the policy implementing entity and the order issued by the policymaker. From the Customs informant, it was conveyed that there were individuals from certain entities who did not fully understand the existing regulations so that conflicts in the field often occurred. Conflicts between entities implementing a sea defense strategy such as this will result in distortion and direct obstacles in policy communication.

- **The second obstacle**, there is information that is conveyed internally by law enforcement entities, and between law enforcement entities through layers of bureaucratic hierarchy. Distortion of communication between law enforcement entities can occur due to the length of the information chain which can result in information bias.
- **The third obstacle**, there is the problem of capturing information between entities is also caused by perceptions and the inability of law enforcement entities at sea to implement in understanding the requirements of a law enforcement policy.

In implementing the sea defense strategy in the Makassar waters, some factors encourage this uncertainty due to the complexity of the policy, the lack of consensus of law enforcement entities regarding the objectives of securing the Makassar waters, there are problems in starting a new policy related to law enforcement at sea, and there is a tendency to avoid policy accountability. From the results of research in Makassar, actually at the leadership level among law enforcement entities involved in the implementation of the sea defense strategy in Makassar has been well established, with the existence of a communication forum for regional leaders. However, it cannot be denied that there are persons who have certain goals that are spared from the leadership's supervision. This can be an obstacle considering the vast area of Makassar's waters with various constraints and limitations of law enforcement. The cause of this communication distortion is in line with what Winarno said that the more layers or implementing actors involved in implementing the policy, the more likely the obstacles and distortions faced (Winarno, 2005). This is also the case with the implementation of the sea defense strategy in the Makassar waters. In implementing the sea defense strategy it is necessary to manage good communication between law enforcement entities, it is necessary to establish and develop effective communication channels internally and externally. The

better the development of communication channels between the entities that are built, the higher the probability of the commands in the successful implementation of the sea defense strategy in the Makassar area is continued correctly. In the implementation of the sea defense strategy in the Makassar waters area, information clarity is needed, it is found that there is a tendency to obscure the objectives of information by individual actors of certain entities based on their interests by interpreting information based on their understanding. So that the implementation of the sea defense strategy can be optimal, the way to anticipate obscuring such actions is by making joint procedures between law enforcement entities through clear statements about strengthening commitment requirements, commitment to objectives, eliminating the choice of multiple interpretations between law enforcement entities, commitment to implement procedures with care careful and committed reporting mechanisms in detail. In the implementation of the sea defense strategy, the communication factor is very influential on policy acceptance by the target group of law enforcement entities, so that the quality of communication will influence in achieving the effectiveness of the implementation of the sea defense strategy. Thus, the dissemination of policy content through a good communication process will affect the implementation of the sea defense strategy. In this case, the communication media used by law enforcement entities, to disseminate the contents of the sea defense strategy policy to the target group, will be very instrumental in securing the Makassar waters.

Optimization of Communication Factors between Law Enforcement at Sea

Based on the analysis and discussion of the implementation of ALKI II safeguard communication factors carried out by the Naval main Base VI in Makassar, linked to supporting and inhibiting factors as well as the current and expected

implementation conditions, the researcher formulate the strategy by building Maritime Command Center by positioning Indonesian Naval Base in each Indonesian Maritime Territory as the Command Center. Maritime Command Centre can be seen in Figure 2. Based on Figure 2, departing from the results of the analysis and discussion of the implementation of the sea defense strategy currently in the working area Naval Main Base VI in Makassar, it can be explained that the current condition of the prominent threat is related to drug smuggling, especially those that are already

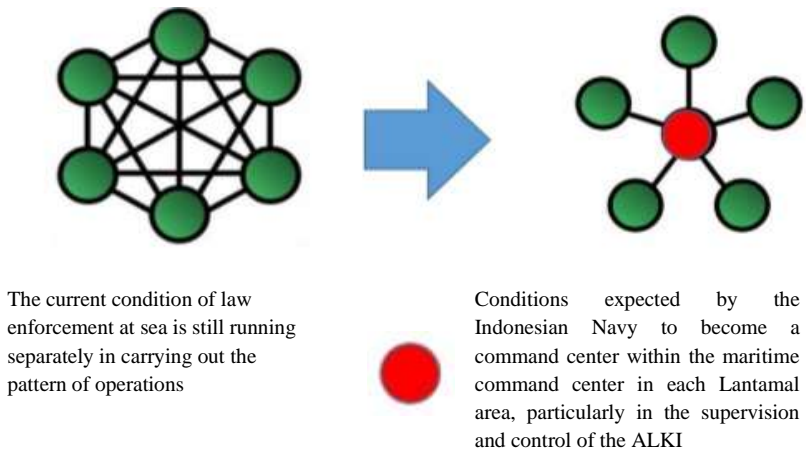


Figure 1.2. Maritime Command Center Strategy in Supervision and Control of ALKI Source: Authors' Data 2020

very prevalent, this smuggling entered from various sea and land areas. With the condition of a very open area of South Sulawesi being a region that has a high vulnerability. If this is not immediately taken concrete steps, likely, other crimes will also develop so that strategic steps need to be taken to immediately resolve the problem of surveillance and control of marine areas, especially ALKI II in the Naval Main Base VI in Makassar. Factual and potential threats that occur in Makassar waters that

still dominate are transnational organized crime (TNOG), illegal drug trafficking of seepage from the Sebati-Tawau border region of Malaysia, some of which is smuggled on the coasts of the Western Region of South Sulawesi. Besides, the smuggling of used clothing is also still common. The findings in this study are new patterns found related to drug smuggling and used clothing, namely the route from Timor Leste. The smuggling route from Tawau into Timor Leste, then from Timor Leste transported by wooden ships to several regions of Indonesia including into the waters of Makassar. Regarding drugs, one of the informants believes that in the Makassar region it is possible to have a drug factory, this is indicated by the large variety of drug products in the Makassar area, the informant believes that the drug products in Makassar are not only to be circulated in Makassar but also to be sent various regions. It can easily be followed by news in online media about the rampant arrests of drug cases in Makassar and other South Sulawesi regions. Another problem related to threats occurring at sea is the rampant fish bombing case, according to an informant from the Untia Makassar port head, who is unique that many of these actors are underage so that they are not continued in legal proceedings, they are fostered in the Makassar social shelter near the Untia Fishing Port Makassar, at one time the number was quite large to more than 50 people. Law enforcement entities at sea continue to take action against fish bombers. The number is currently decreasing considerably, but there are still several cases. At present, 6 law enforcers can conduct law enforcement patrols at sea operating in the Naval Main Base VI in Makassar. Each has its operating pattern. Based on the analysis and discussion it was revealed that in fact, each entity has the same limitations, especially human resources and facilities to carry out patrols. For example, General Directorate of Supervision of Marine Resources and Fisheries of Ministry of Maritime and Fisheries Office in Makassar, according to its authority, has the task of overseeing the waters in terms of fishing

outside the district and provincial boundaries above 12 nautical miles. But only has a small speedboat, which is only capable of patrolling along the coast, as well as Marine Police, Customs, and Sea and Coast Guard Unit. Patrol ships that are quite adequate in the Makassar area are owned by Naval Main Base VI in Makassar, and that too is currently being constrained by government policy to use B20. This policy is quite an obstacle because ships from TNI AL have not yet received equipment that can convert B20 to become the fuel that can be used for operations at sea. Navy ship engines when using B20 there must be additional equipment so that B20 can be used to operate the ship's engine. The Makassar waters are very important with the existence of the ALKI II shipping lane that crosses the Makassar Strait. This shipping channel has a strategic role in Indonesia. Opportunities for Makassar to utilize ALKI II are very potential for economic interests. So far, Makassar has been seen as a gateway to the economy of eastern Indonesia, where trade flows through Makassar before entering eastern Indonesia. Makassar's current strategic position has also become prominent because the Government decided to move the Capital City to the Kalimantan Region in Penajam Regency, East Kalimantan. The closest force of TNI AL is Makassar's Naval Main Base VI, so the current research is very much related to how to optimize the sea defense strategy in the Makassar waters which is the working area of Makassar's Naval Main Base VI. The new Capital Territory is directly confronted with ALKI II, where the channel is traversed by international interests. Vulnerability will arise with potential threats that must be anticipated as early as possible. The current policy of the Indonesian Minister of Defense that national defense is the responsibility of all layers (universal defense), means that the issue of defense is not only the responsibility of the military but all state entities, and all levels of society must share responsibility for maintaining the upholding of Indonesia's sovereignty. Budget constraints are indeed a major obstacle, but

because of this reasoning is needed, a concept of how each defense strategy implemented can be carried out effectively and efficiently. With all the limitations that exist must be able to find the best strategy, especially in securing sea areas. In this study, the communication factor becomes very important, with the hope that if the communication factor between law enforcers at sea can find the best solution, it is hoped that there will be further solutions for other factors. Operational synergy is the goal expected in the current research by promoting communication factors, both in terms of communication transmission, communication clarity, and communication transmission between law enforcement entities at sea that support the implementation of a reliable sea defense strategy. Regarding the current national public policy, the Omnibus Law is being initiated, currently preceded by policies related to the economy, namely taxation. One of the objectives of this policy is to simplify the many overlapping regulations so that they become obstacles in economic development. The spirit of this regulation can be applied in various fields such as law enforcement at sea. The existence of authorized entities in law enforcement at sea creates obstacles in terms of communication because each entity has its policy base. Research related to the implementation of the sea defense strategy carried out in Makassar waters can be a model to be applied in various territorial waters of Indonesia so that Indonesia's sea defense becomes stronger. The synergy of law enforcement at sea will also have an impact on the economy, as a small example that sea transportation businesses are often troubled by repeated checks by different law enforcement entities, complaints of these entrepreneurs must be considered because they are very detrimental to business actors. They lost a lot of time, whereas they already commit with the user regarding the delivery time. Policies that form the basis of operational law enforcement entities at sea, which are the main force of the sea defense strategy, on the ground are often constraints due to

overlapping authority in the field. Both law enforcement entities and those affected by the policy as described above, often sea transportation business actors are repeatedly examined with different entities. The overlapping policy makes ambiguous some implementing parties or those affected by the policy, this policy ambiguity arises as has been stated by Matland (Matland, 1995). Following are the basic regulations used by each law enforcement entity at sea that often overlaps:

- a. Naval Commander, Commander of State Warship, Naval Airbase, Shipmaster of the Directorate General of Perla, people who are under the command of the commander, commanders, officers of the Directorate General of Maritime Transportation, harbormaster, sea scouts, and the captain of the area of the Territorial Sea Ordinance and the Prohibited Sea Environment (TZMKO 1939 Staatsblad 1939 No. 442)
- b. Polri officials, certain civil servant officials who are given special authority by law, Navy, and other investigating officials determined by the applicable law Law No. 8 of 1981 (Law Number 8, 1981) concerning the Criminal Procedure Code or KUHAP
- c. Navy officers appointed by the Commander in Chief as law enforcement officers in the field of investigation of violations of the provisions of Law No. 5/83 of Law Number 5 of 1983 (Law Number 5/83, 1983) concerning Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone.
- d. Investigating officials as stipulated in Law Number 5/83 of Law Number 9 of 1985 (Law Number 9, 1985) Concerning Fisheries.
- e. Related officials, warships, and government vessels to carry out law enforcement at sea Act Number 17 of 1985 concerning Ratification of UNCLOS 1982.

- f. Police Investigators, certain Civil Servants in a department environment whose scope of duties and responsibilities includes fostering the conservation of biological natural resources and ecosystems, without reducing the authority of the investigator as stipulated in Law Number 5/83 of Law Number 5 of 1990 (Law Number 5, 1990) concerning Conservation of Resources Biodiversity and Ecosystems.
- g. Indonesian National Police officers, certain civil servants in the Ministry of Health who were granted special authority as referred to in Law Number 6 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Code, and Law Number 23 of 1992 concerning Health (Law Number 23, 1992).
- h. Police Officer Investigators, certain Civil Servants within the department whose scope of duties and responsibilities are in the field of shipping, Navy officers to conduct criminal investigations in the field of shipping Law Number 21 of 1992 concerning Voyage (Law Number 21, 1992).
- i. Indonesian National Police Officers, certain Civil Servants in the Department whose scope of duties and responsibilities include immigration guidance are given the authority of investigators vide Law Number 6 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code to investigate immigration criminal acts Act Number 9 of 1992 (Law Number 9, 1992) concerning Immigration.
- j. Certain Civil Servants within the Directorate General of Customs and Excise who are given special authority as vide investigators of Law Number 6 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code to investigate criminal acts of customs Act Number 10 of 1995 (Law Number 10, 1995) concerning Customs.

- k. Indonesian Navy, Department of Agriculture, Department of Transportation, Department of Finance, and Department of Justice following the respective authorities of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 6 of 1996 (Law Number 6, 1996) concerning Indonesian Waters.
- l. Investigators according to the applicable laws and regulations Act Number 23 of 1997 concerning the Environment.
- m. The Indonesian National Police plays a major role in the investigation & investigation of all criminal acts, without prejudice to the authority of other investigators following the applicable laws and regulations Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police.
- n. Indonesian Armed Force; Law Number 3 of 2002 concerning State's Defense.
- o. Fisheries Civil Servant Investigators, Navy Officers, and Indonesian National Police Officials; Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries.

It is undeniable that the TNI AL, among law enforcement entities at sea, is the entity that has the most complete and most ready bureaucratic structure if it becomes a Command Center for sea surveillance and control. So that in the strategy of building a Maritime Command Center 2 things become significant:

- a. Changed the network that originally used the Star Network to become a Wheel Network. From the star network picture, it can be seen that the current network takes a long time and process because each law enforcement entity coordinates with each other law enforcement entity. Meanwhile, if we consider the Wheel Network. It will be very effective with the Command Center because all the needs will be a movement controlled by one party. With the hope that there

will be no overlapping patrol areas and effectiveness and efficiency can be obtained. From this strategy patrol zoning can also be built for supervision and control.

- b. At present each entity that has to patrol in the context of law enforcement at sea has its policy base, so the next step in implementing the Maritime Command Center strategy is synchronizing policies. If this step is considered to take a long time and high difficulty can be taken by issuing a new policy to support the implementation of the Maritime Command Center strategy by stating that if the existing regulation contradicts the new policy, the Navy in the relevant area acts as Command Center decides.

The findings of this study which put the TNI AL as the Command Center for maritime control in optimizing sea defense strategies in Makassar waters are in line with Ken Booth's (Booth, 1977) theory which says in his book entitled "Navies and Foreign Policy" that the Navy has a universal role which is not owned by other law enforcement officers at seas such as Marine Police, Customs, Indonesian Coast Guard and other entities in carrying out their duties, the roles are:

- a. The military role of the Navy. That the Navy has a role in upholding the sovereignty of a country using its military power, from all forms of threats in the sea area which becomes its jurisdiction.
- b. Constabulary role of the Navy. That the Navy has the authority to enforce the law at sea, conduct activities in the context of protecting national marine resources and wealth, take action to maintain order at sea and carry out activities in the framework of supporting national development by carrying out activities that contribute to national stability and development.

- c. Diplomatic role of the Navy. That the Navy can use sea power as a means of diplomacy, to support the foreign policy of a country's government, and is designed to be able to influence the country's leadership or decisions of several countries in a state of peace or hostile situations.

These three roles cannot be separated from the duties of the Navy universally so that in the selection and determination of the national defense strategy at sea must also be able to reflect a strategy to deal with security disturbances. National maritime security cannot be separated from regional or global regional security, because the ALKI maritime lanes in the Indonesian seas are used for international purposes, such as the theory of complex regional security presented by Barry Buzan and Ole Waiver in "Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security" (2003).

5. CONCLUSIONS

The implementation of ALKI II security by the Naval Main Base IV in Makassar has so far been going well. The existence of a communication forum between entities is still the mainstay to carry out the supervision and control of sea areas, especially related to ALKI II. Handling threats at sea is still dominated by criminal acts both traditional such as the use of fish bombs and those that are transnational crimes related to drug smuggling and Ball Press. Overcoming inhibiting factors the implementation of ALKI II security by the Indonesian Naval Main Base IV in Makassar is an urgent need that must be met immediately by the central government in cooperation with the relevant Regional Governments, in the context of preparing the transfer of the New Capital City.

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, the formulation of a strategy to guarantee the security of ALKI II and can be applied to each ALKI pathway for optimization of communication factors in this study is by building Maritime Command Center by positioning Indonesian Naval Base in each Indonesian Maritime Territory as the Command Center. Strengthening the Maritime Command Center strategy requires government policy support as an operational basis by synchronizing all existing regulations or making new regulations with a single strengthening placing the Naval Base as a Command Center in each sea area that is its responsibility. As a recommendation of the current research with the momentum of the government to implement the omnibus law, now is the right time to implement the findings of this study, making a law enforcement policy at sea to strengthen the sea defense strategy by placing the TNI AL as Maritime Command Center.

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Chapter 2

Implementation of Defense Policy Against Threats for Securing International Shipping Lanes in the Sunda Strait

*Lukman Yudho Prakoso

The Sunda Strait is one of the areas in the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Channel (ALKI) I. The flow of this voyage is used for international interests. Facing the factual and potential threats that occur today, the Sunda Strait waters has an important role for international interest, particularly in Indonesia, since the position of its capital city is relatively close. This study is using a qualitative descriptive method of phenomenology and using the theory of George Edward III.

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as an archipelagic country that has a vast sea area has the advantage of having extraordinary natural resources, as well as a large potential threat, the potential threat in the Indonesian sea is one of Indonesia's five biggest threats at this time, as stated by Marshal TNI Hadi when carry out feasibility tests as TNI Commander. The consequence of having a vast sea area, the state must be able to protect the region from factual threats and potential ones, Marshal TNI Hadi said that "Vulnerability in the sea as an archipelagic country, Indonesia is responsible for safety and security in the sea area which is the jurisdiction the free sea which borders the region".

The Indonesian Sea Area not only has an important meaning for Indonesia, it also has a very important meaning for the international world, because the Indonesian sea area is located in a cross position of the world which is often passed by sea transportation of other countries. One of the consequences of world recognition for Indonesia as an archipelagic country, Indonesia must create and establish several international lanes that pass through Indonesia's national jurisdiction to be used by various countries to cross the Indonesian sea.

In 1996, the Indonesian Government proposed to the International Maritime Organization (IMO) regarding the establishment of the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Flow (ALKI) and its branches in Indonesian waters. In accordance with Article 1 paragraph 8 of Law No. 6/1996 concerning Indonesian Waters, Islands Sea Flow is a sea channel that is passed by foreign ships or aircraft above the channel, to carry out shipping and flights in a normal way solely for continuous transit, directly, and as quickly as possible and not hindered through or above the archipelagic waters and adjacent territorial seas between one part of the Indonesian high seas or EEZ and in the other part of the high seas or the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone.

Each ALKI has a potential threat that is considered relevant and requires more serious coordination. Based on the author's interview with the speakers from the Sea Security Coordination Agency (Bakorkamla), each ALKI has different potential threats. The potential threat in ALKI I is related to the impact of conflict over territorial claims over the Spratly and Paracel Islands in the South China Sea, such as the use of the ALKI I region for the activities of the state army involved in maneuvering. In addition, the impact of traffic congestion in the Malacca Strait, such as the use of ALKI I areas by pirates to avoid the pursuit of Indonesian security forces and joint

security forces (Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore) or smuggling. The impact of the centers of growth and economy of Asia and Southeast Asia in the People's Republic of China (PRC) and Singapore, such as the smuggling of illegal goods and also human trafficking, is also a potential threat in ALKII, including the effects of the danger of natural disasters and tsunamis in the Sunda Strait, such as the threat of volcanic earthquakes / volcanic eruptions (Anak Krakatau) and the impact of Malaysia's expansionary politics, such as the possibility of claiming new territorial territories.

The factual threat that occurred in July 2017 shocked the Sunda Strait region, namely the arrest of smuggling of shabu-shabu 1 (one) ton in Banten waters (Yandhi, 2017). This shows that the existence of access to the waters of the Indonesian sea area is still very vulnerable and has the potential for warfare asymmetric threats, if only the methamphetamine is not caught can kill five million according to the Head of National Narcotics Agency Budi Waseso (Budi, 2018). After the incident, successively captured again smuggling by sea in the amount of Ton.

In this study, the place of this case taken was in the Sunda Strait. One of the strongest reasons for taking place in the Sunda Strait is the position that is very close to the State Capital so that it has a very high escalation of potential threats, if the potential threat of defense that might occur in the Sunda Strait is not anticipated. The policy on national defense has been made by the Indonesian Ministry of Defense to protect all nations, but it is considered important to always be vigilant by incessantly conducting this case on how the implementation of this defense policy is carried out especially in locations that have the highest potential level.

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem in this study is how is the Defense Policy Implementation in the face of the threat of asymmetric warfare especially in the dimensions of sea defense in the Sunda Strait, to secure international shipping lanes?

2. DISCUSSION

The Sunda Strait is part of the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Channel (ALKI) I, which connects the waters of the Indian Ocean through the Karimata Strait to the South China Sea or vice versa. ALKI is a consequence of Indonesia as an archipelagic country after the Indonesian government ratified the UNCLOS 1982 International Sea Law through Republic of Indonesia Law Number 17 of 1985. Indonesia has designated three ALKIs as crossing lines of foreign ships in shipping from an open sea (ZEE) to other free seas. covers the air path above it (Buntoro, 2012:95). The Sunda Strait is a route commonly used for international shipping. In these waters there are also crossing lines from Java Island (Merak port) to Sumatra Island (Bakauheni port), operated by the Transportation Ministry of Land and Crossing Transportation (ASDP) (Lukman Yudo Prakoso et al., 2021).

Asymmetric warfare is a war that has a pattern that is different from the pattern of warfare that we generally know. Asymmetric warfare is carried out not militarily; mobilize troops; use defense equipment or invade a country. Asymmetric warfare is carried out non-military (without military force), even the range of war areas is wider than military warfare, and can be carried out without declaring war or deploying troops (Harris et al., 2019). Aspects that can be reached are not just military or political. More broadly Asymmetric War has the power to influence all aspects of life. The principle used in Asymmetric

War is to use the minimum resources to get maximum results. The implementation of Defense Policy in dealing with potential asymmetric warfare threats especially in the dimensions of sea defense in the Sunda Strait is as follows:

- *Communication*

Communication in policy implementation includes several important dimensions, namely information transformation (transmission), information clarity (clarity) and information consistency (consistency). Submission of information regarding the contents of the policy to the implementor is very important, so that the policy can be implemented properly and the main tasks can be carried out.

Transmission of communication / delivery regarding national defense in the face of the potential threat of asymmetric warfare especially in the dimensions of sea defense in the Sunda Strait. Based on the this case informations from the interview to the resource person regarding the field of transmission / communication transmission, that: the national defense policy has been understood and has been implemented and described in the programs, informed and constraints and differences in perceptions can be resolved properly, and delivered by utilizing activities formal or through official announcements. Clarity of communication regarding national defense in the face of the potential threat of asymmetric warfare especially in the dimensions of sea defense in the Sunda Strait.

Implementation in the Sunda Strait of the Banten Province. Based on the this case informations from the interview to the informants in the field of policy content,

that: the contents of the national defense policy can be understood and described in programs and actions in accordance with the fields of duties and responsibilities of each maritime implementor, implemented in sea patrol activities (Risahdi et al., 2020). Consistency regarding national defense in the face of potential asymmetric warfare threats especially in the dimensions of sea defense in the Sunda Strait. Based on the this case informations from the interview to the resource person regarding the consistency factor of communication, that: there is consistency from each implementor in the implementation of their duties and functions that are carried out continuously in the form of programs and evaluated according to the rules and work programs of each implementor (Kurniawan et al., 2018).

- *Resources*

Staff / executive staff resources from the parties involved in the implementation of national defense in the face of the potential threat of asymmetric warfare especially in the dimensions of sea defense in the Sunda Strait. Based on this case informations from interviews to resource persons on the factors of staff / personnel implementing resources, that: there is a limited number of personnel in carrying out their main tasks and responsibilities compared to the broad scope of supervision, however the implementation of the main tasks and responsibilities can still be implemented. Use of personnel in the implementation of duties and functions so that they are able to always carry out improvement in the quality of human resources through education and training (Prihantoro et al., 2021).

Budget support in the implementation of the goals,

objectives and contents of policies regarding national defense in the face of potential asymmetric warfare threats especially in the dimensions of sea defense in the Sunda Strait. Based on the this case informations from the interview to the resource person on the budget support factor, that: there is budget support but the budget support is insufficient and the amount is minimal, its use is optimal in carrying out the main tasks and responsibilities according to the task fields of each implementor. If there is a development of a strategic environment in accordance with the dynamics in the field, the use of the budget is adjusted to the scale of priorities (Suhirwan et al., 2020).

Information on port governance in the implementation of the goals, objectives and contents of policies regarding national defense in the face of potential asymmetric warfare threats especially in the dimensions of sea defense in the Sunda Strait. Based on the this case informations from the interview to the resource person on the information resource factor regarding port governance, that: at present there is clarity of information and port governance. However, there are private ports that have not been included in the supervision of government port authorities, this will create vulnerability in terms of supervision, so that it can allow crime in the asymmetric field of warfare to occur there (Dipua et al., 2020).

The executive authority of the parties involved in implementing the goals, objectives and contents of the policy regarding national defense in the face of warfare asymmetric potential especially in the dimensions of sea defense in the Sunda Strait. Based on the this case informations from the interview to the informant on the

resource authority's executor, that: there is already the authority of the main duties and responsibilities of each implementor in the maritime field and carried out in accordance with the laws and functions of each, however, there is a need for socialization and education to parties outside of each agency. The implementation of the implementation is carried out in a mutually assisting and supportive manner in preventing crime (Sartono et al., 2020).

Physical facilities or infrastructure and facilities in implementing the objectives, objectives and contents of policies regarding national defense in the face of potential asymmetric warfare threats especially in the dimensions of sea defense in the Sunda Strait. Based on the this case informations from the interview to the resource persons on the field of physical facilities / infrastructure and facilities, that there are sufficient facilities and infrastructure to carry out support in the sea defense but still need additions according to the ideal needs. In the case of the Navy and lack of facilities and infrastructure, the Indonesian Navy coordinated with the implementor related to their use, so that the implementation of their respective duties and functions could be carried out properly (Ali et al., 2021).

Support of Defense and Security Equipment in implementing the goals, objectives and contents of policies regarding national defense in the face of potential asymmetric warfare threats especially in the dimensions of sea defense in the Sunda Strait. Based on this case informations from interviews with resource persons (Defense and Security Equipment Tools), that: there are limitations (Defense and Security Equipment Tools) and if there are inadequate, both in the number and ability to

carry out supervision in their respective working areas. In the case of the Indonesian Navy's limitations (Defense and Security Equipment), it will coordinate with the maritime implementer with involvement (Under Operation Control) of ships from other maritime agencies and coordinate with the unit regarding support (Defense and Security Equipment Tools) for marine security operations (Kusuma et al., 2021).

- *Disposition*

Disposition or attitude of the parties involved in implementing the implementation of national defense in the face of potential asymmetric warfare threats, especially in the dimensions of sea defense in the Sunda Strait (Hermawan et al., 2020). Based on the informations from the interview this case on the resource persons in the field of implementing attitudes, that: there is / the attitude of the maritime sector implementor strongly supports the implementation of the maritime defense sector and is described in the main tasks and responsibilities of each maritime implementor. Implementation in the field is carried out by coordinating with each other (Listiyono et al., 2019b).

Commitment from the parties involved in implementing the implementation of national defense in the face of potential asymmetric warfare threats, especially in the dimensions of the sea defense in the Sunda Strait. Based on informations from interviews with informants on the attitude factor of the implementers related to commitment, that: there is / there is a high commitment of maritime implementors to carry out tasks in the face of the threat of asymmetry warfare, which is manifested in written regulations and verbal instructions, so that

implementation the main tasks and responsibilities can be carried out properly (Supriyono et al., 2019)

- *Bureaucratic Structure*

The organizational structure in charge of implementing the policy has a significant influence on policy implementation. The aspect of organizational structure is Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and fragmentation. Organizational structures that are too long will tend to weaken supervision and lead to complex and complex bureaucratic procedures.

Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) on the implementation of the implementation of national defense in the face of potential asymmetric warfare threats, especially in the dimensions of sea defense in the Sunda Strait. Based on informations from this case interviews to SOP resource persons in carrying out the task of facing asymmetric warfare, that: there are SOPs for each maritime sector stakeholder in accordance with their respective areas of main duties and responsibilities, but still need shared perception so that implementation can be carried out well (Arto et al., 2019). The implementation of existing SOPs has been carried out as part of the standard in carrying out tasks, so that members in the field can know what their main tasks are and what they do (Kusuma et al., 2019).

Fragmentation (division of roles) of organizational structures implementing implementation of national defense in the face of potential asymmetric warfare threats especially in the dimensions of sea defense in the Sunda Strait. From the interview informations to the resource person regarding the fragmentation factor (division of roles) of the organizational structure, that

there are already roles for each maritime field implementor in accordance with their respective duties and functions outlined in the implementation instructions and supervision, the division of roles for tasks internal and external tasks carried out in stages (Sartono, Prakoso, & Suseto, 2019).

Synergy or relationship between one work unit and various other work units in the implementation of the objectives, objectives and contents of the policy on the implementation of national defense in the face of potential asymmetric warfare threats especially in the dimensions of sea defense in the Sunda Strait. From the interview informations to the resource person regarding the synergy factor, that there has been a synergy in the implementation of the main tasks and responsibilities of each of the implementers in the maritime field, although it is still running separately, this can be proven in the absence of information exchange. Others seek information on their own. Combined official forums are needed that can bring together the implementers to exchange information that can be used for the benefit of tackling asymmetric warfare in the Sunda Strait in accordance with the potential of their respective task fields and functions (Sartono, Prakoso, & Suseto, 2019).

3. CONCLUSIONS

Conclusion of Defense Policy Implementation in the face of potential asymmetric warfare threats especially in the dimensions of sea defense in the Sunda Strait to secure international shipping lanes.

- *Communications*

Information transformation (transmission), has been

conveyed to the implementer and has provided understanding. The implementation of the acceptance of this policy has been translated into programs and informed to the implementer through formal activities and official announcements. Clarity of information (clarity), has been clearly understood, this can be seen by the elaboration into programs and actions in accordance with the tasks and responsibilities of each maritime field holder stake. The implementation of the clarity of the acceptance of defense policy is implemented in the activities of security patrols at sea. Information consistency (consistency), the consistency of the implementation of defense policies that have been carried out continuously in the form of programs and evaluated in accordance with the fields of duties and responsibilities of each maritime sector stakeholder. The implementation of duties and functions is carried out in accordance with the regulations in each implementer and carried out continuously and continuously, if it changes according to the dynamics in the field, it will seek approval from the head office.

- *Resources*

Staff or implementers, have not run effectively because there are limitations in the number of personnel in carrying out their main duties and responsibilities when compared to the extent of the coverage area that must be implemented, however the implementation of the main tasks and responsibilities can still be implemented. In order to improve the ability of personnel to be able to carry out their duties and functions, quality improvement is carried out through education and training. By having trained personnel, the tasks given will be completed according to the duties and functions of each

implementor.

Budget support, does not work effectively because there is budget support, but the budget support is insufficient, its use is optimal in carrying out the main tasks and responsibilities according to the respective task fields of stakeholders with a scale of priorities, thus defense policy in the sea in the Sunda Strait will not work effectively in achieving goals and objectives.

Information on port governance is not effective because there is information about domestic port informations that has not been integrated in the port governance information system. This condition will make the implementation of the policy ineffective because the government port authority cannot carry out supervision, so that it can enable the occurrence of crime in the asymmetric warfare field in the sea of the Sunda Strait region.

Authority, has been effective. The implementation of the implementation is outlined in the regulations. Implementation of these regulations is carried out by means of socialization and education to the implementor and to parties outside of each agency. The implementation of the duties and functions of each implementor is carried out based on the rules of each implementor, in the event of problems in the implementation, then each implementor will coordinate and help each other so that the crime does not occur.

Facilities or Infrastructure facilities, not yet effective, because there are still a lack of facilities and infrastructure, for additions it becomes a problem itself with limited budget support. In the case of one implementor does not have the facilities and

infrastructure so that coordination between implementors is carried out by carrying out loans, so that the duties and functions of the implementor can be carried out properly.

Alpalhankam support, there is a shortage of defense and security and if there is inadequate both the number and ability to carry out supervision in their respective working areas. In the case if Indonesia Navy lacking Alpalhankam, it will coordinate with maritime implementers by involving BKO ships from other maritime agencies as well as coordinating with the top unit regarding al-Khalam support for Sea Security operations.

- *Disposition*

The attitude, the attitude of the implementers of the policy has been effective, because the implementor strongly supports defense policies in the Sunda Strait sea, this is a good attitude for the implementor. For the success of the implementation, the implementation is carried out by copying the coordination in accordance with the respective task areas and functions.

Commitment, there is a high commitment from the implementor in carrying out their respective duties and functions. The implementation of this commitment is in the form of written regulations and verbal instructions, so that the implementation of the main tasks and responsibilities can be carried out properly.

- *Organizational Structure*

SOP, that there is already an SOP for each implementor as a guide for all members in carrying out their duties and functions in the field. The implementation of this SOP is to achieve the implementation of defense policy so that

its implementation can be carried out properly.

Organizational structure, that the organizational structure of each implementor is flexible in carrying out their duties and functions. The implementation of this activity is that it can be implemented to adjust the SOP in accordance with the development of the dynamics in the field, the SOP conformers are requested to approve the head office.

The synergy between one work unit and various other work units, is that there is no optimal synergy, because the implementation of defense policy is still running on its own, so that there is no information sharing implemented, the acquisition of information is obtained individually. Given the importance of information in the implementation of the duties and functions of defense policy, a joint forum is needed which is used as a meeting place for implementors in terms of exchanging information to carry out tasks on each implementor.

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Chapter 3

Defense Policy Analysis to Deal with Radicalism and Terrorism in Indonesian Universities

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Indonesia has a diversity of ethnic groups, as well as the various religions practiced by its people. The impact of the development of the global and regional strategic environment. Indonesia also cannot remove the influence of the development of ideologies from outside which threatens the unity of the state. The this caseh currently being carried out is to determine the extent to which state policy programs regarding state defense can be implemented in universities in Indonesia. This is interesting given the vulnerability of students to be influenced by radical understandings currently developing. Authors analyzed the implementation of this state defense policy using the theory of George Edward III, which analyzes the focus under study using factors, Communication, Resources, Disposition and Bureaucratic Structure.

1. INTRODUCTION

Based on the 2015 National Defense White Paper, terrorists are still a threat to the Indonesian people in the future. This is evidenced by the development of terrorist networks after the destruction of Al-Qaeda by the United States. Seeing from this condition, the government needs to immediately determine its position and take anticipatory actions to prevent acts of terror.

In addition to making persuasive efforts, the law enforcement side must also be given a balanced portion. Citing the Routine Activities theory proposed by Marcus Felson and Lawrence E. Cohen in 1979, crime will arise if there are three components in the same space and time, namely: motivated offenders, suitable targets (appropriate targets) and the absence of capable guardians or protectors (no guards or protectors).

The perpetrators of acts of terrorism and radicalism in Indonesia mostly come from students and students (BNPT, 2012). Based on this caseh on 110 perpetrators of terrorism in 2012, most were in the age range of 21-30 years (47.3 percent), after that in the age range of 31-40 years (29.1 percent) and 11.8 percent under age 21 years old, as shown in the following picture:

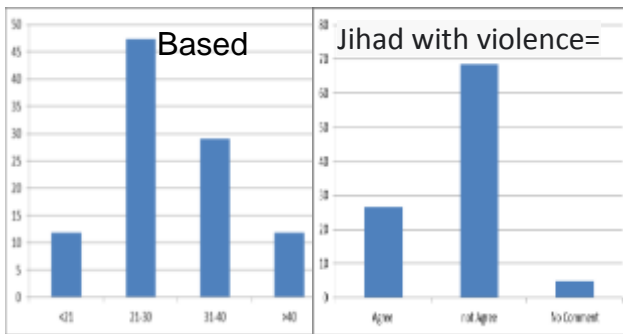


Figure 3.1: Potential of Radicalism in the Student Environment

Source: BNPT, 2016

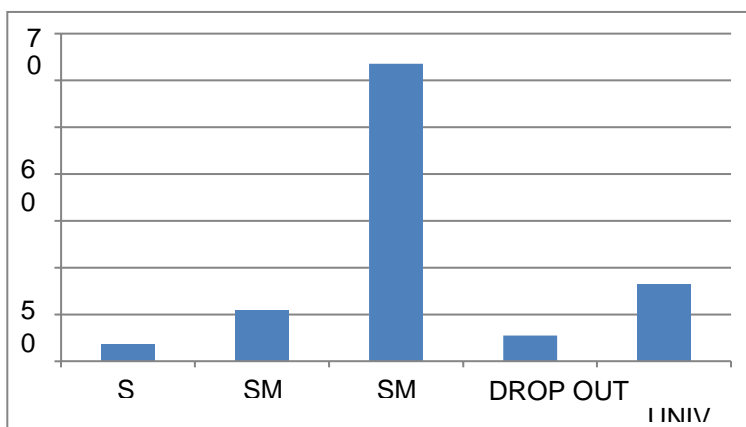


Figure 3.2. Facts: Terrorists are from educated circles

Source: BNPT, 2016

Seeing the cases that have existed lately, the fact that more young terrorists are hard to disprove. The same year survey of potential radicalism in the student environment showed 26.7 percent agreed to jihad with the use of violence, while those who did not agree 68.4 percent. Besides that the facts also prove the results of a survey from the BNPT in 2016 saying that terrorists came from educated circles, such as the graph below:

The ease of students and students to become sympathizers of radical groups affiliated with ISIS is because they are still in the search phase of identity, emotionally immature, so that they are easily influenced by new ideas. In addition, their adventurous spirit is still large so they tend to try something new and full of challenges.

The phenomenon of the number of students becoming sympathizers of radical groups is strengthened by the results of

a recent survey from the this caseh institute Alvara This caseh Center in 2017 stating that radicalism has been among students and students. The Alvara This caseh Center conducted a survey of the attitudes and views of students and students about religious radicalization, khilafah, jihad and Islamic states in Indonesia. The result is that students agree with the Islamic state by 23.5% and for students agree with the amount of 16.3%. Furthermore, the state ideology, the result is that the majority of students and students choose the Pancasila ideology. The percentage of students choosing Islamic ideology is 18.6% and students are 16.8%. (Faqif, 2017)

From the description above, it can be seen that the threat of terrorism in 2017 in Indonesia is still very strong. Therefore, integrated steps are needed from the government and the community so that there are no vulnerabilities utilized by radical groups to carry out their actions. One effort to counter radicalism is a state defense program, which among others is carried out by the Ministry of Defense. Defense Minister Ryamizard Ryacudu said, the Bela Negara program was launched and became the Ministry of Defense's priority program, one of the goals and objectives was to establish the identity and personality of the Indonesian nation (Lukman Yudo Prakoso et al., 2021).

The State Defense Program is a form of mental revolution as well as to develop the nation's deterrence in facing the complexity of the threat dynamics as well as to realize national resilience. Martial arts are actualized in the roles and professions of every citizen. The state defense program is one of the government's policy efforts in empowering national defense which is regulated in Presidential Regulation number 97 of 2015 concerning General Policy on National Defense.

2. PROBLEM FORMULATION

The acts of terrorism and radicalism that occurred in Indonesia especially those involving students were of particular concern in this study, because students are the generation that determines the future of the nation in time, so that in this study the formulation of the problem presented is how to implement government policies on defense Which countries are currently implemented in universities especially those in urban areas?

3. DISCUSSION

According to the results of the 2017 National Intelligence Agency (BIN) survey, 39 (thirty nine) percent of students have been exposed to radical movements, there are 15 (fifteen) provinces that have now become BIN's attention and continue to receive attention. Of the 15 (fifteen) provinces there are three universities which are the main concern because they are the basis for the spread of radicalism. The phenomenon of radical teaching among students utilizes psychological innocence in students who are still in the process of finding identity (Rivai, 2018). BIN gave an example that Bahrin Naim was a young man who began to engage with radical activities while studying at Sebelas Maret University in Surakarta (Madrohim & Prakoso, 2021)

Judging from the legislation, the obligation to defend the country can be traced to the provisions of the 1945 Constitution and law number 3 of 2002 concerning national defense. In the 1945 Constitution Article 30 paragraph 1, it is affirmed that "each citizen has the right and obligation to participate in the defense and security efforts of the state." Whereas in paragraph 2 it is stated that "the defense and security efforts of the state are carried out through a system of defense and public security

by the TNI and POLRI as the main force, and the people as supporting forces"

The concept stipulated in Article 30 is the concept of defense and state security. While the concept of defending the state is regulated in Article 27 paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution that "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the state." Participating in the defense of the country is manifested in the implementation of national defense activities, as stated in Law No.3 of 2002 Article 9 paragraph (1) that "Every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the state which is manifested in the implementation of national defense." Then in Republic of Indonesia Law number 3 of 2002 the section weighing letters (c) is affirmed among other things "in the implementation of national defense every citizen has the right and obligation to participate in efforts to defend the state ..."

Our problem now is how to manifest the participation of citizens in efforts to defend the country. According to Article 9 paragraph (2) Law number 3 of 2002 concerning National Defense, the participation of citizens in efforts to defend the country is carried out through:

- a. Civic education;
- b. Mandatory military basic training;
- c. Devotion as an Indonesian National Army soldier voluntarily or compulsorily; and
- d. Dedication in accordance with the profession.

Based on these provisions, students who take Citizenship Education subjects in schools can be said to have participated in the state's defense efforts. One of the study materials / materials that must be contained in the basic and secondary

education curriculum and higher education is Citizenship Education (Article 37 paragraph (1) and

(2) Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System). The problem that we want to explore is why can state defense efforts be carried out through civic education?

In the explanation of Article 37 paragraph (1) of the law, it is explained that citizenship education is intended to form students to become human beings who have a sense of nationality and love for the country. From the description above, it is clear that the formation of a sense of nationality and love for the homeland of students can be fostered through citizenship education.

The concept of nationalism and love of homeland is closely related to the meaning of the country's defense efforts. Note the phrase ".. in the spirit of his love to the united state of Indonesian Republic .." in the definition of state defense efforts that have been disclosed above. The sentence of love for the unitary state of Indonesia is the realization of the concept of nationalism (a sense of nationality) and the love of the country (patriotism). Whereas love for the homeland and national awareness is a feature of awareness in defending the country. Darmawan (2004) asserts that the concept of state defense is a moral conception that is implemented in the attitudes, behavior and actions of citizens based on: love of the homeland, awareness of nation and state, belief in Pancasila as a state ideology, and willingness to sacrifice for the nation and state of Indonesia. Thus, in relation to defending the country, citizenship education is a vehicle to foster awareness of students participating in the defense of the state (Risahdi et al., 2020).

In addition, we can see by tracing the juridical provisions of Article 9 paragraph 2 (letter a) of Law Number 3 of 2002 which

states that "in citizenship education there is an understanding of the awareness of defending the country." This means that one way to gain an understanding of awareness of defending the state can be achieved by taking citizenship education.

Darmawan (2004) emphasizes that citizenship education, in addition to teaching citizens' rights and obligations, has included an understanding of the state's defense awareness for national defense. Then he stressed that the obligation to include citizenship education in the basic, secondary and high education curriculum is a manifestation of the participation of citizens in efforts to defend the country in the context of the implementation of National Defense.

Thus, fostering awareness of defending the country through citizenship education is intended to foster and improve national defense efforts. Malik Fajar (2004) asserts that Citizenship Education has the duty to instill national commitment, including developing democratic values and behavior and being responsible as Indonesian citizens.

Radicalism and terrorism in universities such as the results of this caseh conducted by BIN is a big question, how has the implementation of state defense implemented in universities, the following are the results of this caseh related to the implementation of defense in higher education from variable analysis of George Edward's public policy implementation theory III, the location of this caseh in retrieving secondary informations and primary informations is carried out based on past bases of radicalism and terrorism movements, the locus covers Lampung Province in Bandar Lampung City and its surroundings, in West Java Province in the cities of Purwakarta and Bandung, in East Java in the City of Surabaya, in South Sulawesi in the City of Makassar and in the Jakarta Special Capital Region (DKI) as a Center of Gravity (COG) for

terrorism:

- *Communication.* Based on George Edward III, communication greatly determines the success of achieving the objectives of the implementation. Effective implementation occurs when decision makers already know what will be done. Communication is further divided into 3 determinants of successful policy implementation, including:
 - *Transmission.* Transmission is the main factor in terms of communication of implementing policies. According to Agustino, the distribution of good communication will result in a good implementation (Leo, 2008). There is often a problem in channeling communication that is misunderstanding, so that what is expected is distorted in the middle of the road.
 - Transmission on the implementation of the State Defense is carried out by the Ministry of Defense in this case represented by the Directorate General of Defense Potential to the regional government as the implementing policy then forwarded to the local government work unit through direct or verbal orders (Redita et al., 2020).

The results of the team's findings in the field found that almost all this caseh locus occurred miscommunication and miscoordination of the implementation of State Defense in the regions. The causes of miscommunication and miscoordination are because the delivery of messages to the regions is done in a hurry then from the center to the regions not through appropriate procedures in the area.

- *Clarity.* According to George Edward III, communication received by policy makers (street-level-

bureaucrats) must be clear and not confusing or unambiguous. The implementation of the National Defense program in the regions from the results of interviews with several informants said that local governments need clarity related to this program, they need a legal umbrella for implementing the State Defense so that local governments can work optimally. the legal basis referred to here is the existence of derivative regulations from the Defense Law specifically regulating State Defense Kurniawan et al., 2018).

- *Consistency.* According to George Edward III, the orders given in the implementation of a communication must be consistent and clear to be determined or executed. If the order given often changes, it can cause confusion for the implementer in the field. Therefore consistency must also get attention in a communication. Consistency in the implementation of the State Defense in the regions has been going very well so far, the regional government is very consistent in supporting the State Defense program (Prihantoro et al., 2021).
- *Resource.* Resources are important factors for the implementation of policies well, so that sufficient human resources (HR) are needed and enhanced capabilities possessed by policy implementers. The resources here are divided into two, namely in the form of human (staff) and non-human resources (infrastructure facilities or advice).
- *Staff.* Implementation of policy will not succeed without the support of qualified human resources, quality in this case is from education, experience, competence and professionalism and also besides quality is the quantity of the staff themselves who will implement the policy.

Human resources are very influential on the success of

implementation, because without reliable human resources policy implementation will not run smoothly. The human resources (staff) referred to in terms of implementing the State Defense policy in the regions in order to prevent terrorism, especially being a foreign terrorist fighters, are the availability of official Martial Arts instructors or instructors from the Ministry of Defense (Suhirwan et al., 2020).

The findings in the field at the time of the interviews in several regions found that there were a shortage of teaching staff to provide materials for State Defense, teachers who had been using teachers from outside the Ministry of Defense so far, such as Kodam, Korem and Kodim. One example that was considered successful in overcoming the shortcomings of competent teaching staff was in Purwakarta Regency, where the Purwakarta Regent employed a former terrorist named Agus Marshal to teach at the ideology school formed by the Purwakarta Regent.

- *Facilities.* Facilities are a very necessary factor in implementing a policy. Facilities here can mean in the form of buildings, educational materials, curriculum and so on. The facilities in implementing the National Defense policy in the regions as a result of the findings and interviews are the unavailability of special Martial Arts training centers for regions, so far the participants deposited in Rindam in the area meanwhile the Ministry of Defense is currently only available in Bogor Rumpin Training Center which was just inaugurated in February 2017. In addition to the building facilities that are needed there is also a need for a basic Bela Negara curriculum that has standardized from the Ministry of Defense. This

curriculum contains the types or subjects that should be given to participants especially in relation to this case for students in order to prevent becoming foreign terrorist fighters (Dipua, et al., 2020).

- *Disposition.* Disposition or attitude of implementing policies is an important factor in the approach to implementation or public policy. If the implementation of a policy wants to be effective, then the implementers of the policy must not only know what will be done but also must have the ability to implement it, so that in practice there is no bias (Lukman Yudho Prakoso et al., 2020).

The attitude of implementing the policy will be very influential in implementing the policy. From the findings in the field during interviews with informants such as the Head of the East Java Provincial Kesbangpol, Director of Student Affairs, Airlangga Regional Head of East Java supported the Bela Negara program, they saw the Bela Negara program very good and important in order to foster a sense of love for the country and fight terrorism (Lukman Yudho Prakoso & Aprilliyani, 2021).

In addition, the results of interviews with Unair's Student Director and Unila's Vice-Chancellor III also supported that the State Defense be included in the education curriculum in higher education and there was a need to modify the delivery of materials for students to the State. From a number of informants, they said that they supported the State Defense for students not in a militaristic form, but could be in the form of public lectures, field work practices, museum visits, and other positive activities.

- *Bureaucratic Structure.* Bureaucratic structure has a significant influence on policy implementation. This aspect of bureaucratic structure includes two things, namely mechanism and fragmentation (Rifqi & Prakoso, 2020).
- *Mechanism.* The mechanism meant in the bureaucratic structure of policy implementation is the existence of a Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) (Sartono, Prakoso, & Sianturi, 2019). In relation to the implementation of the State Defense, what is needed now is a guideline for the implementation of the State Defense program which is endorsed by the Ministry of Defense, besides that the Ministry of Defense must initiate the submission of a presidential decree regarding the implementation of regional defense (Listiyono et al., 2019a).

This presidential decree is deemed necessary in the regions because the regions need a clear legal umbrella related to this State Defense, in addition to that, it is also necessary to regulate the mechanism for the inclusion of special Martial Arts material into the student curriculum. This is in accordance with the statement from Minister of Technology This caseh and Higher Education Muhammad Nasir that in order to prevent radicalism in the campus, the National Defense program for students will be implemented, this program is in the form of general education in which there are national insight material (Yulida, 2018) to introduce back to students about the country of Indonesia.

- *Fragmentation.* Fragmentation according to George Edward III is the division of responsibility for a policy area among organizational units. Responsibility for a

policy area is often spread among various organizations, this responsibility can be in the form of socialization, training and services.

In the implementation of the National Defense in the regions, the results of informations collection in Mataram, Lampung, Surabaya, Purwakarta, Bandung and Bogor found that coordination in the implementation of State Defense actually had gone well, as evidenced by the results of hearings with the Head of the East Java Province Kesbangpol which explained Kesbangpol East Java Province with the Representative of the Ministry of Defense (PPTP) in East Java has often coordinated and implemented the Martial Arts program in East Java, but one thing that has not been implemented is the entry of State Defense into universities in East Java, especially in Surabaya (Sartono, Prakoso, & Suseto, 2019).

4. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this case was faced with the results of the analysis of the implementation of state defense policies in higher education. It was found that the State Defense in higher education applied to the tertiary education curriculum, which was specifically in urban areas, was not enough to counteract radicalism and terrorism that entered universities. It was found that the stake holders related to defending the country did not have good communication, so that the utilization of resources was not optimal, communication that was not well established also had an impact on the attitude of implementing state defense in higher education. Communication problems between stakeholders also have an impact on the system that is still not well integrated, the bureaucratic structure related to the model of the national defense model through the civic education model

currently being implemented at the beginning of the semester is also felt to be lacking so that the national defense model in universities must be reevaluated and together with other stake holders must have strong communication so that the phenomenon of higher education especially in urban areas is exposed to radicalism and terrorism can be overcome.

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POLITICAL POLICY FOR THE PAPUA ISSUE IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

- Budi Pramono, Lukman Yudho Prakoso

Papua currently has never been separated from the news related to the dissatisfaction of its people with the rampant activities demanding independence, these activities both at home and abroad, have never been separated from the current news about Papua. Departing from the root causes of existing problems, this paper analyzes the current conditions, the expected conditions so that solutions are found that are believed to be solutions to solve Papua's current problems.

1. INTRODUCTION

The current condition of Papua cannot be separated from the existence of an armed separatist group movement in Papua which in fact and has the potential to continue to be a threat to Indonesian sovereignty. Papua until now has continued to bloom with the existence of a separatist movement, even though we consider it only an armed civilian movement, armed civilian groups. The Indonesian government has so far taken a legal approach in order to curb this movement. This was done because the state has a duty to protect and maintain the integrity of the ideology and territory of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia (Arto et al., 2019).

The authors in this article have collected several facts that are

considered to be the root causes of the conflict in Papua. The problems that have often been raised in the media are issues related to discrimination. This problem is often expressed by Papuan figures who are currently the main reason for separating themselves from Indonesia (Dipua et al., 2020).

Another problem that arises when we study the Papua problem is apart from the problem of discrimination, namely the resolution of the problem of human rights violations that have occurred in Papua. This problem has dragged on from the New Order to the current reform era. This problem is the impact of the past government, which adopted a repressive approach in the New Order. Although at this time it has been withdrawn, but until now.

The next problem, namely the failure of development. The results of LIPI's research show that poverty conditions are getting higher in areas where the majority of the people are indigenous Papuans. This is an irony, because special autonomy has been running for almost 20 years (Saputro & Prakoso, 2021).

The next problem is related to the political status of Papua and the political history of Papua. The Indonesian government often avoids this big issue that should be taken into account. To informations, there are different views on the political status and integration of Papua into Indonesia (Kurniawan et al., 2021). The existence of the Papua Special Autonomy Law already exists which regulates this by establishing a Truth and Reconciliation Commission. But unfortunately until now it has been repealed by the Constitutional Court and there has been no historical rectification to informations (Harris et al, 2021).

Authors in this paper will provide solutions to Papua's problems from a review of public policy science, especially from government political decisions which according to authors will

be a very strong recommendation so that the settlement of the Papua problem can be resolved immediately, does not drag on because it greatly impacts the condition of Indonesia's defense and security (Hermawan et al., 2021)

2. DISCUSSION

Several approaches in the implementation of the public policy for solving the Papua problem are top-down approaches, namely a one-sided, top-down approach. In the process of implementing the role of government is very large, in this approach the assumption is that decision makers are key actors in successful implementation, while other parties involved in the implementation process are considered to be obstacles, so that decision makers underestimate strategic initiatives originating from the bureaucratic level low and other policy subsystems.

The second is a bottom-up approach, namely an approach that comes from below (the community). The bottom-up approach is based on a type of public policy that encourages people to do the implementation of their own policies or still involves government officials but only at a low level. The assumption underlying this approach is that implementation takes place in a decentralized decision-making environment. This model provides a mechanism for moving from the lowest level of the bureaucracy to the highest level of decision making in the public and private sectors.

In its implementation, the implementation of public policies to solve Papua's problems requires a different implementation model, because there are public policies that need to be implemented top-down or bottom-up. Top-down policies are policies that are strategic in nature and related to state safety, such as policies on anti-terrorism, which are different from

policies that are more effective when implemented bottom-up, which usually deal with matters that are not directly related to with national security, such as policies, superior varieties of rice, fishermen's economic development and the like.

In implementing a policy in solving the Papua problem, the most effective choice is if we can make a combination of participatory public policy implementation, meaning that it is top-down and bottom-up. This model is usually more effective, sustainable and inexpensive, and can even be implemented for matters of a national nature, especially related to the Papua problem.

In this case related to the Papua problem, the most appropriate approach is a participatory approach where the policies that have been made by the government can be responded to well by the community. One thing that is most important is that the implementation of the policy must show the effectiveness of the policy itself. Nugroho (2011), basically there are "five points" that need to be fulfilled in terms of the effectiveness of policy implementation, namely:

Is the policy in itself correct? The accuracy of policies is judged by the extent to which existing policies contain matters that solve the problems to be solved. Execution accuracy. Implementation actors are not only the government, there are three institutions that can be the implementers, namely the government, cooperation between the public/private government or the implementation of privatized policies (privatization or contracting out).

The accuracy of the implementation target. Accuracy relates to three things, namely: a) Is the target being intervened as planned, is it not overlapping with other interventions, or is it not in conflict with other policy interventions; b) Whether the target is ready for intervention or not, readiness is not only in a

natural sense, but also whether the target's condition is in conflict or harmony, whether the target's condition is in a condition of support or resistance; c) Whether the policy implementation intervention is new or updates the previous policy implementation.

Is the implementation environment right? There are two most decisive environments, namely a) the policy environment, which is the interaction between the policy making and implementing agencies and other related institutions;

b) external policy environment consisting of public opinion, namely public perception of policy and policy implementation, interpretive institutions with regard to the interpretation of strategic institutions in society.

Right process. In general, the implementation of public policy consists of three processes, namely: a) policy acceptance, here the public understands policy as a rule of the game that is necessary for the future, on the other hand, the government understands policy as a task that must be carried out; b) policy adoption, the public accepts policy as a rule of the game necessary for the future, on the other hand, the government accepts policy as a task that must be carried out; c) strategic readiness, the public is ready to implement or become part of the policy, on the other hand the implementing bureaucrats are ready to implement the policies.

The political decision to impose special autonomy on Papua is actually a very good decision to spur Papua's backwardness from other provinces in Indonesia. However, the current implementation of public policies is still not going well, it is evident that until now Papua is still a region that has lagged behind other preventions.

The basis for the cost of special autonomy for Papua is still not

having a significant impact on the welfare of the Papuan people, this is what makes Papua still rife. Movements are dissatisfied with what has been done for Papua so far. Corruption cases against the special autonomy fund are still prominent incidents that we often encounter.

The accountability of the performance in handling Papua, especially related to the special autonomy fund, needs to be enforced in accordance with Lukman Yudho Prakoso's policy implementation theory, which states that policy implementation can be achieved maximally if the policy is implemented in an integrated, interactive, transparent, well- controlled and accountable manner (Prakoso, 2016).

Political apostasy related to the Papua issue, which is currently problematic in the implementation of public policies granting special autonomy when referring to the theory of Lukman Yudho Prakoso Policy Implementation, which includes IITCA (Integrative, Interactive, Transparency, Controlling, Accountability) (Prakoso, 2016). In formulating policies, it is necessary to adhere to the following principles:

Integrative. This means that it is integrated between all existing national resources. The Top-Down and Bottom-Up approaches must be able to integrate all national resources at both the central government level and the regional government level and other related institutions to be equally determined to advance the Papuan people by optimizing the public silence on the special autonomy of Papua.

Interactive. There is a need for interactive communication between entities related to the Papua issue. The existence of movements that are dissatisfied with the current condition of Papua shows clearly that you are barriers to communication that are not embarrassed properly, between the government and the people who until now think that government programs are still

not able to bring prosperity to the Papuan people.

Transparency. Commitment in formulating a special transparency system in order to avoid leakage of the budgets that have been used to build Papua with autonomy in particular can be monitored together with its designation.

Controlling. An entity is needed as a driver force to avoid abuse of authority, especially in the use of special autonomy funds. when the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) announced some time ago that it had discovered the misuse of Special Autonomy funds for Papua and West Papua worth Rp. 4.281 trillion from the total funds channeled by the central government of Rp. 28.842 trillion from 2002-2010.

The details are as follows: First, Rp. 566 billion in the Special Autonomy fund disbursement is not supported by valid evidence. In examinations in 2010 and 2011, it was found that Rp. 211 billion was not supported by evidence, including the realization of spending for PT TV Mandiri Papua from 2006-2009 worth Rp. 54 billion, which did not comply with the provisions. And Rp. 1.1 billion for the responsibility of official travel using fake tickets. As well as the previous findings have not been fully followed up by Rp 354 billion (Wakum, 2011).

Accountability. Accountability is an ethical concept related to the ability to explain decisions taken and activities undertaken. In accounting, the concept of accountability must be separated from the term responsibility because it has differences. According to Adisasmita (2011:30), accountability is an instrument of responsibility for the concept of success and failure of main tasks and organizational functions.

From some of the explanations above, it can be concluded that the meaning of accountability in Papua's special autonomy policy is especially related to the very large use of the

responsibility control system for the duties and functions of each position. Have the special Autonomy funds used so far been accounted for? And if it can't be accounted for, then the government must firmly give the toughest action and punishment.

The seriousness of the government is needed very immediately to realize a prosperous Papuan society, because the threat of disintegration will become real if the government is late in taking more realistic steps and does not continue to take it and only sees it from political this case and top-down public policy decisions. The struggle of the Papuan people to get better human rights is a priority need that must be resolved at this time. If these needs can be resolved by the government, the desire for independence will subside because the Papuan people are satisfied with the current government's handling (Prakoso et al., 2021).

Create the Melanesia Nation Center as a Proud Identity Melanesia is rooted in the Greek language of the black island, which means a row of islands that line up from the Papua region to the western Pacific, then to the Western Australian Sea and also the northeastern region. This title was first used by adventurers from Europe, to be more precise in the country of France, namely J. Dumont d'Urville around the 19th century to mark races or ethnicities and to classify a group of islands from Polynesia and Micronesia. But now, this racist and colonial categorization of J. D. D'Urville is considered inappropriate because it houses diverse cultures, languages, and ethnicities, so that Melanesian ethnicity is now only used for geographic designations.

Melanesian racial communities initially wandered from their core area around New Guinea, including in the Bismarck Archipelago on the northeastern coast of New Guinea, the Pacific Ocean, to southeastern Australia. This community

flourished in Australia until about 30,000 years ago. Starting from there, eventually some migrated and arrived in Nusa Tenggara, Java and Kalimantan between 15,000 and 5,000 years ago. They belong to the Australomelanesid race.

The term Melanesia may still sound foreign to some Indonesians, especially those who live in western regions such as Sumatra, Kalimantan, Java and Bali, which generally belong to the Mongoloid race. But for the eastern part of Indonesia, the inhabitants are of the Melanesian race, although they are more popularly known as Eastern Indonesians. Many of the Melanesian ethnic groups in Indonesia are from Maluku Island to Fiji Island. Generally, the Melanesian race group has dark skin, curly hair, a large and sturdy bone structure, and a body that looks athletic.

According to the Ministry of Education and Culture, currently Indonesia is one of the regions with the largest Melanesian race when compared to other countries that are also inhabited by this ethnicity. The latest information is that the population of the Melanesian race in the Indonesian region reaches 13 million, which includes Papua, the Maluku Islands, and Nusa Tenggara. Abroad, the Melanesian race reaches 9 million people, in the regions of Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, and Fiji.

The facts above are a strategic condition that must be seen by the Indonesian Government, that Indonesia must be able to take advantage of this situation for the benefit of Indonesia, so far the problems of Papuans who feel there is discrimination cannot be allowed to drag on, the fact that the Papuan people need self-actualization with their Melanesian nation can be realized by establishing the Melanesia Nation Center in Indonesia (Lebo et al, 2021).

The fact that most of the Melanesians live in the Indonesian

Territory, this is a political advantage that the Indonesian government should be able to take advantage of. The government as soon as possible must be able to turn the Melanesian people of Papua into the leaders of the Melanesian Nation in the world. With the presence of the Melanesia Nation Center in Indonesia, this has become a political vehicle for the Papuan people in Indonesia to be able to actualize themselves in the world (Madrohim et al., 2021).

Self-actualization is the peak of one's maturity. This is marked by how a person can realize and utilize the various potentials that exist within him to achieve a goal in life. Self-actualization is part of Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs theory. This theory describes human needs in the form of a pyramid, with self-actualization at the 5th level being the highest. Starting from the most basic, human needs that need to be met are the need for clothing, food and shelter, the need for security, the need to be loved, and the need for self-respect. According to this theory, before being able to achieve self-actualization, a person needs to fulfill these four needs first.

The current development of various issues regarding Papua related to the issue of racism and demonstrations in various regions to the flying of the Morning Star flag has made many people ask how the state's sovereignty in the land of Papua (Palupi et al., 2021). With regard to defense issues, state sovereignty is not only the responsibility of the Ministry of Defense and the Indonesian National Armed Forces alone, but requires the integration of various parties. Because from the explanation above, the root of Papua's problems is more caused by other entities outside the Indonesian Ministry of Defense and the Indonesian Armed Forces (Suhirwan & Prakoso, 2019).

Discussions related to the best political policy solutions to solve the Papua problem in the framework of national defense in

accordance with political theory according to Roger F. Solau. According to Roger F. Solau, Politics is the study of the State, the objectives of the State, and State institutions that will carry out these objectives and the relationship between the State and its citizens and other countries. The current condition shows that the government has serious problems with the Papuan people that must be resolved immediately. Resolving the Papua problem, such as the discussion of the immediate need for the government to realize the Melanesia Nation Center, is the political interest of our nation in the future, both with the Melanesian nation states and with other countries in the world (Prihantoro et al., 2021).

3. CONCLUSION

The discussion of the article on the best political policy solutions to solve the Papua problem in the context of national defense shows how the current conditions are and the conditions that are expected to completely resolve the Papua problem. There are two solutions offered in this paper that first, the government must take political decisions with a combined approach between top-down and Bottom-up public policies by adhering to the Prakoso theory (2016), that political decisions through public policies that apply Integrative, interactive factors. , Transparency, Control and Accountability. Second, the government must immediately create the Melanesia Nation Center as a proud identity for the Papuan people as leaders of the Indonesian nation in the world.

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Chapter 5

Defense Strategy at Sea Handling of Transnational Organized Crime (TNOC) in Nunukan Indonesia's National Sea Border

*Suhirwan, Lukman Yudho Prakoso

The development of the global and regional strategic environment has an impact on the development of the national strategic environment. The Territory of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) region which is a world crossing position is the world's maritime axis where the flow of world transportation and world telecommunications is passed. The negative impact that is felt at this time is the tip of increasing the number of transnational organized crime (TNOC) that occurred in the NKRI. So it is necessary to do case on how the implementation of handling transnational crime at this time, especially in locations that are factual or potential occur such as in the waters of Nunukan-North Kalimantan Province, Indonesia which is directly adjacent to the City of Tawau-District Sabah, Malaysia. From the conditions of implementation of the handling it can be found the root of the problem so that a strategy can be formulated to improve the handling of transnational crime in the territorial waters of the Republic of Indonesia with other countries.

1. INTRODUCTION

Transnational organized crime (TNOC) today has become one of the threats to defense and security stability in Indonesia, by definition transnational crime is an organized transnational crime involving groups or networks in more than one country to plan and carrying out illegal business, whereas according to the

2000 United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime in Palermo, crime can be said to be transnational if it consists of: crossing national borders, more than one perpetrator, having an effect on a country's sovereignty and breaking the law in more than one country.

Transnational crime was first introduced internationally in the 1990s during a meeting of nations discussing crime prevention. In 1995, the United Nations (UN) has identified 18 types of transnational crime, namely money laundering, terrorism, theft of art and cultural objects, theft of intellectual property (theft), intellectual property), illicit arms trafficking (army and weapons illicit trade), aircraft hijacking, sea piracy, fraud insurance (insurance fraud), computer crime (cyber-crime), environmental crime, trafficking in persons (human smuggling), trade in human body parts (trade in human body parts), illicit drug trafficking (drug trafficking), fraudulent bankruptcy (fake bankruptcy), infiltration of legal business (legal business infiltration), corruption (corruption), bribery of public (bribing public officials), and bribery of party officials.

In Law Number 5 of 2009 concerning the Ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime in Palermo, 2000 (United Nations Convention Against Organized Transnational Crimes) mentions a number of crimes included in the category of transnational organized crime, namely laundering money, corruption, illegal trade in protected plants and wildlife, crime against cultural artifacts, human trafficking, migrant smuggling and the illegal production and trading of firearms. The Convention also recognizes the close link between transnational crime organized with terrorism crime, although its characteristics are very different. Although drug trafficking crimes are not referred to in the convention, these crimes are categorized as transnational organized crime and have even been regulated far more fully in three drug-related

conventions.

Indonesia feels the need to ratify the Palermo Convention considering the potential threat of TNOc is increasingly developing dynamically, and faced with Indonesia's strategic position which is directly adjacent to 10 neighboring countries namely Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, India, Thailand, Vietnam, Republic of Palau, Australia, Timor Leste and Papua New Guinea and three of them have land borders, namely Indonesia-Malaysia, Indonesia Papua New Guinea and Indonesia Timor Leste. This condition makes Indonesia very vulnerable to TNOc which can directly threaten the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia.

In the mechanism of handling the threat of TNOc, Indonesia has sought various ways to deal with it both domestically and internationally, in addition to ratifying the Palermo Convention in 2000, Indonesia is active internationally in combating TNOc, one of them is Indonesia related to Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Person and Related Transnational Crimes (Bali Process). Indonesia and Australia are the founders and Co-chairs of the Bali Process. Since its establishment in 2002 until now, the Bali Process has become the oldest and largest Regional Consultative Process in the region. Within the framework of the Bali Process, Indonesia has conducted various initiatives that gather authorities, practitioners and experts in the region to enhance cooperation in handling irregular migration through better border management.

In Indonesia itself, Indonesia takes strategic steps by issuing several laws [4], including Law Number 5 of 2001 concerning Transnational Crime, then issuing Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Crimes on Trafficking in Persons and the Eradication of Criminal Trafficking People, then the issuance of Law No. 15 of 2009 concerning Smuggling of

Migrants Through Land, Sea and Air, Completing the United Nations Convention Against Organized Transnational Crimes and the subsequent issuance of Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning Money Laundering, which categorize as TNOC. Not only that in 2014, the Indonesian government issued Law No. 32 of 2014 concerning Marine Affairs, one of which was aimed at safeguarding the country's sovereignty from various threats of crime and violations at sea, in which the law has been designated by 12 agencies that have the authority under the control of the Marine Security Agency (Bakamla).

Along with the issuance of several laws is in an effort to minimize the occurrence of TNOC, but not directly proportional to the number of TNOC numbers that continue to increase from year to year in Indonesia. According to police informations in 2016 TNOC that occurred in 2010 totaled 10,444 crime cases and in 2015 it increased significantly by 40,938 crime cases, continued to increase in 2016 a number of 41,033 crime cases.

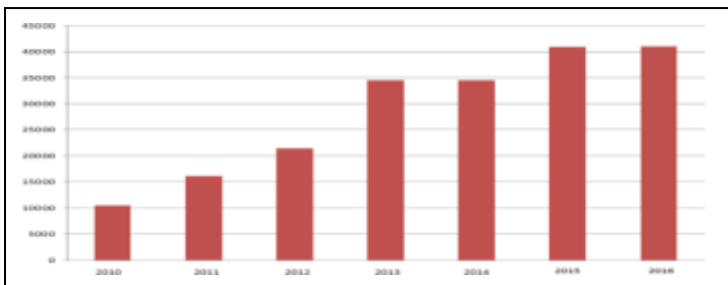


Figure 5.1. Chart of transnational crime figures in Indonesia from 2010-2016

With the phenomenon of increasing TNOC in Indonesia, it needs to get more serious attention, if not immediately addressed further as described above which would endanger the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). At present there are six agencies that have the means in their authority to take action against crimes at sea, namely the Ministry of Maritime Affairs, Navy, Polair, Bakamla, KPLP, and Customs. The six law enforcement agencies have their respective policy bases in carrying out patrols related to security at sea.

Taking into account the informations of TNOC which increases every year, it is deemed necessary to be investigated related to TNOC at the sea border. This case is expected to contribute to efforts to suppress as much as possible the number of TNOC in order to maintain the sovereignty of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). As an analytical tool, this study uses policy implementation theory developed by George C. Edwards III. According to him, there are four variables in public policy, namely communications, resources, attitudes (dispositions or attitudes), and bureaucratic structure [7].

2. DISCUSSION

2.1. General description of Nunukan Regency, North Kalimantan Province

Nunukan Regency is one of the districts in North Kalimantan, Indonesia. The district capital is located in the city of Nunukan. This regency has an area of 14,493 km² and has a population of 140,842 inhabitants. Nunukan Regency is a division area of Bulungan Regency, which is formed based on the consideration of area size, improvement of development, and improvement of services to the community. Bulungan Regency

is pioneered by R.A. Besing, who at the time served as Bulungan Regent.

This district division is legally regulated in Law Number 47 of 1999 concerning the Establishment of Nunukan District, Malinau District, East Kutai Regency, West Kutai Regency and Bontang City on October 4, 1999. Based on Law Number 47 of 1999, Nunukan officially became regency with 5 administrative districts namely: District of Lumbis, District of Sembakung, District of Nunukan, District of Sebatik, District of Krayan.

Since 2012, this district is part of the Province of North Kalimantan, along with the expansion of the new province from East Kalimantan Province [8]. While the boundaries of Nunukan Regency are as follows:

- 1) North side with East Malaysia – Sabah;
- 2) East side with Makassar Strait and Sulawesi Sea;
- 3) South side with Bulungan Regency and Malinau Regency
- 4) West side with East Malaysia – Sarawak.

Nunukan Regency has great potential to be developed, among others in the mining sector, with its mining products in the form of petroleum which is managed by PT. Perkasa Equatorial Sembakung and coal which are managed by PT. Inti Mandiri Perkasa. In the primary sector, for agricultural activities in the Nunukan area, the results of cultivation of food crops are the main source of livelihood for the population, with agricultural products in the form of rice, horticulture and secondary crops. In addition to being a farmer, quite a lot of laborers rely on forests to turn the wheels of the family economy, the main products of primary businesses that are in the form of logs, round logs the official business results are sent to Java and

Sumatra into raw materials for the wood processing industry. In the plantation sector the main commodities produced by this region in 2006 were cocoa (17,702 tons), deep coconut (1,864 tons), and robusta coffee (214 tons).

In the context of safeguarding the border area, the slogan becomes very important, because Nunukan Regency, especially on Sebatik Island, is one of the outer islands of the Republic of Indonesia and is the gateway to Indonesia in the North Kalimantan region, which is directly adjacent to Sabah, Malaysia from and out of the Republic of Indonesia.

2.2. Transnational organized crime in Nunukan, North Kalimantan.

In the context of safeguarding the border area of Nunukan Regency, it has quite complex problems, in addition to being bordered by Malaysia and the Philippines, Nunukan Regency has historically also had a long-standing emotional connection that is connected in a land to be separated in two countries, not to mention the lack of infrastructure. and available facilities and infrastructure.

Various problems occurred in Nunukan Regency due to the impact of the island's direct border with the Malaysian State. Like cross-border problems, many people who enter and enter the borders of the two countries without having legal documents, then the residence time exceeds the stipulated time. Smuggling of daily necessities through traditional ports.

The close access to distribution of goods from Malaysia to Indonesia has made the Nunukan community prefer to take goods or buy goods to Malaysia through Tawau. In addition, in Nunukan Regency, especially in Sebatik Island, it is the entrance to international drug crossings. in the border region on Sebatik Island, the problem of terrorism infiltration arises from

the vulnerability of various separatist movements and terrorism from Malaysia and the Philippines. With the number of traditional ports that also trigger illegal activities in the border region, considering that the crossing doors in the border area of Nunukan Regency are quite open, mainly for illegal human entry and trading activities in traditional and other social activities given the kinship in the border area. .

With the number of entrances that allow the rise of TNOG in the Nunukan Regency, various efforts have been carried out in monitoring, prosecuting and punishing these transnational criminals, one of which is by placing cross-border posts as well as security forces and the TNI as at points considered vulnerable. Considering the area coverage that there are still many traditional ports, it is expected that law enforcement officers in the sea will increase their strength in the future, especially in facilities and infrastructure, or increase in international cross-border posts such as in Sebatik region. trigger economic growth around it.

Another factor that is also very decisive in handling TNOG is by eroding the root causes of economic inequality that occurs with neighboring countries, with the acceleration of people's economic growth is expected to stimulate the community not to get involved in illegal activities.

2.3. Implementation Policy Handling of TONG in Nunukan District, North Kalimantan Province.

- *Communication.* Good communication can result in a good implementation. There is often a problem in communication channeling, namely misunderstanding caused by the many bureaucratic levels that must be passed in the communication process, so that what is expected is transmitted in the middle of the road.

Basically the communication of institutions that have authority in the sea in Nunukan Regency seems to work well. However, sometimes the sectoral ego owned by each agency will be seen clearly when seen further, as experienced by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) Nunukan who proposes police personnel to become investigators from 2014, but the submission has not been accommodated until now.

- *Staff and facility resources.* The main resource in policy implementation is staff or employees (street-level bureaucrats). Failures that often occur in the implementation of policies, one of which is caused by staff / employees who are not sufficient or not competent in their fields.

Especially in the border region of Nunukan Regency, facing the problem of lack of personnel, especially agencies related to handling transnational crimes, especially the Naval Base (Lanal) Nunukan-Koarmada II, the Navy has less than half of the requerment standart personnel needed, while the police have 523 personnel out of 1000s are needed, not to mention a BNN that is only 4 personnel, with personnel shortage problems that should get more attention by adding personnel to strategic agencies that deal with TNOC in Nunukan Regency.

In facing the threat of TNOC, especially in the sea border area, facilities and infrastructure have become a priority requirement in handling both as an early detection and for enforcement.

Early detection is the initial activity in carrying out observations of all activities that occur. Detection failures often occur due to lack or lack of facilities and infrastructure. In this activity, supporting tools such as binoculars or long range cameras with

high technology (infrared) with the ability to detect targets at night are needed and it is time to be added and equipped.

Enforcement, the need for sea patrol vessels for agencies related to supervision is quite urgent, not to mention that if faced with the development of shipping technology that is owned is far from expectations, sometimes the perpetrators of crimes in front of the eyes just leave when they are arrested for patrolling ships the sea owned by law enforcement officials in Indonesia is less modern than the perpetrator of the crime. With the phenomenon of the lack of limited number of sea patrol vessels it should be added to its strength by complementing medium and small sea patrol boats to be affordable when entering the rivers in Nunukan Regency with large and fast thrust to be able to carry out internal pursuits relatively fast time.

- *Disposition.* Disposition that becomes a problem as happened in the District Government of Nunukan is quite difficult in the implementation of the budget allocation of the General Allocation Fund (DAU) and Special Allocation Fund (DAK) which is managed directly by the central government, and directed its development in the border region. Due to the lack of synchronization between regional and central will cause obstacles in completing the work, even though the program submission is planned through submission from Nunukan District, but when it goes down the allocation is not in accordance with the needs in the field. This requires a decision policy taken by the central government to authorize the regions to determine their own regional needs.
- *Bureaucratic structure.* Implementation of complex policies requires the cooperation of many parties. When the bureaucratic structure is not conducive to the implementation of a policy, this will cause

ineffectiveness and hamper the implementation of policies.

The problem of this bureaucratic structure occurring in several Nunukan District agencies that are related to transnational crime law enforcement (TNOc) has a few obstacles with the length of the bureaucracy, such as the TK high court. II Nunukan who does not have full authority in managing his own institution, whether it is an organization or the needs of employees who are still dependent on the TK State High Court. I in Tarakan, not to mention the obstacles to the lack of transportation facilities. So that it is necessary to increase the status of the TK district court. II Nunukan became a TK I to be more optimal in organizational performance.

➤ *The source of the problem of the occurrence of TNOc.*

Analysis of informations through interviews with informants related to handling TNOc in Nunukan can be found problems that make TNOc rampant are as follows:

- a. Inequality of economic growth with the Malaysian State;
- b. lack of infrastructure facilities in handling TNOc, and
- c. Public relations on the border have historically had an emotional connection so as to legalize TNOc.

➤ *Strategies that must be applied*

Based on the discussion related to the implementation of TNOc in Nunukan and paying attention to the root causes of TNOc, the following strategies can be

formulated:

- a. Accelerate the economic growth of the people in the border by developing an economy based on natural and marine resources owned by Nunukan Regency,
- b. Increasing the number of personnel, facilities and infrastructure, as well as transportation, especially to agencies that have authority in handling TNOC in the Nunukan Regency, and
- c. Tighten supervision at traditional ports which are often used as distribution channels for illegal goods from other countries.

3. CONCLUSION

The handling of transnational crime (TNOC) in the Indonesia-Malaysia Sea Border in the Nunukan Regency has some good communication problems between law enforcement agencies in the Indonesian territory and communication between Indonesian and Malaysian law enforcement. Resources for infrastructure facilities owned by Indonesian law enforcement agencies are also still minimal to handle TNOC. Regarding the disposition or attitude of the law enforcement executor, there are still persons involved. Regarding the bureaucratic structure regarding standard operating procedures, local parties (district-level officials) do not have standard standards for implementing instructions and technical guidelines for handling TNOC, for example the National Police, the handling of the TNOC is directly handled by the center.

Nunukan Regency has a considerable threat to the occurrence of transnational crime, especially from the open sea lanes. The

root of the problem that occurred was economic inequality between the two border regions between Indonesia in Nunukan / Sebatik and Malaysia in Tawau. There needs to be an integrated handling of law enforcement with the completeness of the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that can be directly handled in the border area to cut the lengthy process if handled by by the central government.

The mechanism for handling transnational crime (TNOC) requires a special regulation in the form of a government regulation as a reference for the authorized agencies in carrying out actions, which can be done directly by the regional apparatus. Adding integrated international border control posts to monitor the entry of goods and people, as well as trigger economic growth in the surrounding area.

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Chapter 6

The Evaluation of the Program of TNI Team up to Build Villages (TMMD)

***Tahan Samuel Lumban Toruan**

This writing aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the Program of The Indonesia National Army (TNI) Team Up to Build Village (TMMD) as the civic mission of TNI in order to identify the rate of togetherness between Indonesian National Army (TNI) Personnels and the citizen the the capital city of Indonesia as Jakarta, and the surrounding regions. This cases applied qualitative method with CIPP evaluation model that consists of four evaluation components, those are: (1) context; (2) input; (3) process; and (4) product. All the data was collected through interview, observation, questionnaire, group discussion, and documentation study. The scoring towards the evaluation result is divided into three levels of category: high/effective, medium/effective enough, and low/less effective. This category was applied in accordance with the comparison of goal standard in every evaluation stage upon either the physical or non-physical activity in the field. These activities were obtained based on the summary which was sum up using Case Order Effect Matrix. The findings present that the efficacy of the program “Indonesia National Army (TNI) Team Up to Build Village” in enhancing the togetherness between Indonesian National Army Personnels and the citizen was considered as “medium”. Thus, the program “Indonesia National Army (TNI) Team Up to Build Village” in Jakarta and the surrounding regions in 2012 period was effective enough to enhance the togetherness between TNI and the citizens.

1. INTRODUCTION:

History told that the teamwork between TNI-Citizens had resulted into great achievements to secure the sovereignty of country and support the development. One of the attempts to preserve or even improve the relationship between TNI-Citizens was through the implementation of the program “Indonesia National Army (TNI) Team Up to Build Village” or known as “*TNI Manunggal Membangun Desa*” abbreviated as TMMD. This program is one of the “civic missions” of TNI to improve the togetherness between TNI and citizens under the motto of “Together with People, TNI is strong”. The attitude of TNI which always struggle to work together and get close to the people is the reflection of the philosophy of “*winning the hearts and minds of people*”. This is such an essential philosophy in assisting the army, including TNI, during executing their duties and functions. TMMD program is conducted as physical program (such as the construction or maintenance of: infrastructure, public facilities, religious buildings; citizen’s house, etc) and also non-physical program (socialization about law, health, nationalism, nationality, entrepreneurship training, etc). Both programs above aimed to improve the unity between TNI and the citizens and accelerate the development in rural, remote, unfortunate, isolated, frontier, slum, and other areas effected by natural disaster. This is an integrated program that involves multiple sectors, such as TNI, Ministry/ Non-Ministry Institution, Local Government, and other national components that have involved in the program since the initial foundation in 1981 up to the moment.

2. TMMD PROGRAM

Knowing that the program have conducted for more than 3 (three) decades, there should have been some improvements in

the unity between TNI and Citizens based on several indicators, like: increasing trust from the citizens to TNI; improving the citizen's awareness in the social life; enhancing civic and citizenship knowledge; raising the spirit of unity, mutual cooperation, as well as improving the citizen's active participation in developing their areas. Unfortunately, despite of the long run of program of TMMD, especially in area of DKI Jakarta and the surroundings regions, a study showed that there are disparities in the execution. Stakeholder who mostly involved are the low class society, while those who are in middle to high class citizens who live pretty far from the TMMD location nearly never participate in the program. Furthermore, there are still many cases of brawl either between group of communities of citizens or between groups of students, increasing amount of drug abuse cases, and the disobedience attitude of the society and their lack of awareness towards the traffic policy. There are also many people who do not care about the environment cleanliness and safety. In Jakarta, the existence of slum areas with people who live in a very unfortunate situation seems to be an everyday sight. And knowing that all the problems above are actually the target of TMMD program, to eradicate or at least decrease the cases through physical and non-physical ation, is something to be considered about.

The orientation to conduct the program "Indonesia National Army (TNI) Team Up to Build Village" (TMMD) is to create sphere of struggle; instrument of struggle; condition of struggle and the unity of TNI-Citizens in order to assist the Government to improve the nation's prosperity through either physical or nonphysical development that could also establish condusive situation to realize safety stability in the nation (Indonesian National Army Headquoters, 2012). The main target of TMMD are: (a) the growth and development of common vision and

mission among the government staffs and social leaders in an integrated manner to empower the society along with the environment; (b) the development of the life and prosperity of the society to build a prosperous and independent nations that can overcome any threats possible; (c) the development of social awareness of the society that reflected from their attitude in obeying the law and national discipline during their social activities; (d) the improvement of society's civic and citizenship knowledge regarding to their every field of profession; and (e) the growth of the spirit of togetherness, mutual cooperation, sense of belonging, and active participation in developing the areas in order to achieve strong unity in the society and unity between TNI-Citizen (Indonesian National Army Headquarters, 2012). Therefore, the implementation of TMMD program need to be evaluated in the sense of its effect towards the spirit of togetherness, mutual cooperation, sense of belonging, and the active participation of the society. This way, the effectiveness of the program in Jakarta Capital Special Region Province and the surrounding regions to improve the togetherness between TNI-Citizens can be identified. Since this program has been conducted for a long period of time, this cases will only focus on 2012-2013 period of the program to ease the study.

According to C.H Weiss (1998), evaluation is a systematic scoring system for a certain program or policy based on the statutory explicit and implisit standard to fix a program or policy. Fort, Martinez, Mukhopadhyay (2001) in Donna M. Mertens defined evaluation as a gradual scoring towards the relevance, performance, and either expected or not expected effect from a project according to the objective that has been set. Based on James C. McDavid, et.al (2005) evaluation can be considered as a structurized process that can produce and synthesis information to reduce the

uncertainty about an enacted program of policy for the stakeholders. Kristi D, Menix (2007) added that evaluation is a scoring process that requires criteria or expected outcomes. Song and Nick Letch (2012) stated that evaluation is a process used to identify, measure, and value an object in a certain context.

Regarding to “program”, Joan L. Herman et.al. (1987) in Farida said that program is anything that someone tries to do to create a particular result or influence. Smith (1989) in John M. Owen defined a program as a set of planned- activities, conducted to create specific changes that can be identified by the public. Similarly, James C.Mc David et.al (2005) added that a program is an integrated set of activities to achieve one or several goals. Kathryn E Newcomer et.al. (2010) explained that program is a set of resources and ativities that aims to achieve communal goal directed by a manager of management team. Meanwhile according to Thomas L.Wheelen & J.David Hunger (2012), program is the statement from activities or stages required to create a program planning using action-based strategy.

Furthermore, regarding to “program evaluation”, Robson (2002) in Sylvia A. Metcalfe et.al. explicated that program evaluation intended to determne the effect and the result from a certain event, intervension, policy, practice, service or innovasion that is implemented in every program. According to James C.Mc David, et.al. (2005) program evaluation is a combination and variation of theory and practice that is applied for a large scale either in public, non- profit, and in private organization sector that aims to gain information for the future planning, designing, and implementation. On the other hand, Huey-Tsyh Chen (2005) defined program evaluation as the implementation of evaluation approach, implementation approach, and knowledge approach in a systematic manner to judge and improve the planning, implementation, and the

effectiveness of the programs. Kathryn E Newcomer (2010) that program evaluation provides the process and instrument that can be applied by any agency to gain valid, reliable, and credible data to solve any problems related to the public sector performance and non-profit programs.

Additionally, Richard L. Daft (2000) stated that effectiveness is about how well an organization manage to reach their expected goals. James McDavid (2006) said that effectiveness is about how consistent the result towards the expected goals is Relationship according to AS Hornby (2005) is the way in which two people, groups or countries behave towards each other or deal with each other. The in which two or more things are connected.

This cases implemented CIPP evaluation model (*context, input, process, product*) that is developed by Stufflebeam, et.al. (1967) in Ohio State University. Stufflebeam developed a framework by providing four different kinds of decision, those are: (1) context evaluation to analyze the needs to be managed by one or several programs than can help to determine the goals of the program; (2) input evaluation helps to determine the available resources, the strategies or alternatives that must be considered and decide which strategy has the best potential to fulfill the needs to facilitize the designed procedure of the program; (3) process evaluation functions during the decision making stage by raising several questions like “what hinders the implementation?” and “which parts need to be revised?”and (4) product evaluation helps during the preparation for the new cycle by analyzing what are the results gain and what should be done after the program has been conducted All in all, this study about “TNI Team-Up to build Villages” in period of year 2012 meant to evaluate about: (a) need assessment in formulating the objective and the target of this program, especial in the stage of planning; (b) the preparation, accuracy, and the completeness of the activities program based on the program planning, procedure and

mechanism, structure of organization, monitoring and control, support from the resources (such as: human resources, facilities, and financial fund) according to the goals and target of the program in input stage; (c) the program implementation that includes program planning, procedure and mechanism, structure of organization, monitoring and control, support from the resources (such as: human resources, facilities, and financial fund) during the stage of process; and (d) The result of the program implementation in the sence of closeness between TNI members and the citizen in Jakarta Capital Special Region Province and the surrounding regions at the stage of product. This observation took place in the locations where TMMD program was located during period of year 2012 in Jakarta Capital Special Region Province (North Jakarta Municipality, South Jakarta Municipality, East Jakarta Municipality and West Jakarta Municipality) and the surrounding regions (Bekasi District, Bogor District, Depok District and Tangerang District). The study through the documentation analysis is began in the Jaya Military Commando Base in Jakarta as the as the Control of Operational Activity (PKO) if the program TNI Team Up to Build Villages in Jakarta Capital Special Region Province and its Surrounding Region as well as the Indonesian Military Headquarters as the Party in Charge for the Operational (PJO) of the TMMD program. The respondents of the study consist of three levels: (a) in the level of man in charge on the process of TMMD program consist of the Commander of TNI represented by the Territorial Assistant of Commander of TNI and the Head of Staff of Army that represented by the Territorial Assistant of Head of Staff of Army. (b) In the level of executor of TMMD Program, it consists of Commander of Military of Jaya Region represented by the Territorial Assistant of the Commander of Military of Jaya Region; Commandant of Region Command 051/WKT; Commandant of Region Command 052/WKR; Commandant of Military District Command of Northern Jakarta, Commandant of Military District Command of Southern Jakarta; Commandant of Military District Command of Depok,

Commandant of Military District Command of Bekasi; Commandant of Military District Command of Tangerang; Commandant of Company Equivalent Unit of Depok Task Force Unit; Commandant of Company Equivalent Unit of Bekasi Task Force Unit; Commandant of Company Equivalent Unit of Northern Jakarta Task Force Unit; Commandant of Company Equivalent Unit of Southern Jakarta Task Force Unit. (c) While in the level of receiver for the TMMD Program, there are the Head of Social, Women and Family Planning Empowerment of Jakarta Capital Special Region Province, City Government of: Bekasi; Depok; Tangerang; Northern Jakarta; and Southern Jakarta, Regency Government of: Tangerang; and Bogor, Government of Sub-District of: Blendung; Benda; Jatiluhur; Jati Asih; Sukmajaya; Bojonggede; Semper Timur; Tanjung Barat; Jagakarsa; Cilincing Sub-District, and Village Head of Ragajaya, all the society from the six Sub-District/Village mentioned above, such as: Head of Civil Association, Head of Neighborhood Association, the religious figure, cultural figure, youth icon, and the common citizens. This activity is done in 6 (six) months from the June 2014 to December 2014.

This study used the evaluative cases method to test the successfulness of the TMMD program on 2012 period in the Jakarta Capital Special Region Province and the Surrounding Region as well as to test the effectiveness of a policy in improving the closeness between TNI and Society to be used as the strategic recommendation about the success of the TMMD program in the future in the Jakarta Capital Special Region Province and its Surrounding Region. In this study, the technique for data collecting used is through the documentation process from the written sources, interview, observation, questionnaires and Focused Group Discussion (FGD). The technique for data analysis used in evaluating the TMMD program in the Jakarta Capital Special Region Province and its Surrounding Region is the statistics descriptive data analysis

with the model developed by Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman (1994) which cover: (a) data collection; (b) data reduction; (c) data display; and (d) conclusion drawing/verification,

According to the description and the definition of the program, the criteria of evaluation is determined to be used as the parameter of effectiveness of the implementation of TMMD period of year 2012 program in the Jakarta Capital Special Region Province and its Surrounding Region. These criteria becomes the standard to measure the accomplishment of the TMMD program period of year 2012 in the Jakarta Capital Special Region Province and its Surrounding Region. Meanwhile, those criteria are composed in the in the form of a table which cover the phase of evaluation (context, input, process and output), aspect that is evaluated in every component as well as the standard/criteria of evaluation that is expected is shown in the table below.

Table 6.1: Criteria for The Evaluation Program of TMMD Period of year 2012 in Jakarta Capital Special Region Province and its Surrounding

EVALUATION COMPONENT	EVALUATED ASPECTS	CRITERIA/EVALUATION STANDARD
Evaluation context - Formulation of goal and target of program	Goal and target of TMMD Program	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The formulation for the goal of the program is clear, realistic, useful, can be achieved as well as has gone through the need analysis process and referring to the evaluation result of the previous program. 2. The formulation for the target of the program is clear, realistic, significant, measurable, achievable, and useful.
Evaluation Input - Preparation for the activity of the program	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Activity Plan 2. Mechanism of the procedure 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The activity plan has been composed in detail, and is relevant, achievable and specific. 2. The mechanism of the procedure is clear, detailed, effective, and relevant.

3. DISCUSSION

a. Planning Components (Context):

The effectiveness of goal and target accomplishment on the

TMMD TA Program of 2012 in the Jakarta Capital Special Regon Province and the Surrounding Region that based on the scoring of the need analysis and the result of the evaluation from the previous TMMD Program is in category of “moderate”, which in other word is “fairly effective”. This is due to the accomplishment of the goal has not fully adjusted with the geographical characteristics and the demography of the Jakarta Capital Special Regon Province and the Surrounding Region, especially in the physical activity program. In addition, the determining of target done by the committee of TMMD period of year 2012 in the Jakarta Capital Special Regon Province and the Surrounding Region tend to go monotonous and having less variety from time to time.

b. Components of Preparation (Input):

The effectiveness of formulation, accuracy, completeness and the readiness from the planning of the activity program, procedure and mechanism, organization structure, human resources support, and support of budgeting in promoting the goal and target accomplishment of the TMMD program in the Jakarta Capital Special Regon Province and its Surrounding Region was in the category of “moderate” or in other word is “fairly effective”. This is because that in planning the activity specifically in determining the target located in the sub-urban still become the difficulty because the target in this location is commonly, its development, programmed by the City/Regency Government.

In the same case, the determination of the mechanism procedure of the program of activity has not designed specifically according to the characteristics of the Jakarta Capital Special Regon Province and it Surrounding Region. The structure of organization of the TMMD program is seen to be prioritizing the participant from the internal party of the TNI

and is not much of involving the Civilian Institution such as the Technical Agencies of Provincial as well as Regency/City Government according to their competence to help holding the TMMD program. In relation with the support upon the human resources, the response of the society is good, yet only in places where the physical activity done. While the response of the society live relatively for the target location of the physical activity showed lack of enthusiasm in participating. In the same case, the society, in the physical activity, are commonly unable to participate in the TMMD program especially those permanent employees. The same thing with the society of middle-upper class also not involved in the program since the physical activity commonly held in the urban area even in the slum one. The budgeting support in the TMMD program of 2012 period in the Jakarta Capital Special Regon Province and its Surrounding Region also has not been effective for the budgeting that become the duty of the Region Governmental in providing this is unable to accommodate the many regions that needs to be the target for the physical activity. This becomes a harder situation since the budgeting support from the TMMD in the Jakarta Capital Special Regon Province has not been added from time to time, while the price of all the materials increased every year. The monitoring control and the support provision in facilities in the TMMD program in the Jakarta Capital Special Regon Province and its Surrounding Region is in the category scoring of “high” or in other word “effective”. This is because that in the monitoring and control, it is based on the hierarchy and the command structure of the TMMD organization that regularly contributing significantly in monitoring the practice of the TMMD program.

c. Component of Implementation:

Effectiveness and usefulness of the physical and non-physical activities as well as the mix of the two in the TMMD program

of 2012 period upon the attempt to gain more closeness between the TNI and the people of the Jakarta Capital Special Regon Province and its Surrounding Region is in the category of “moderate” on other word is “fairly effective”. This can be seen from the activities that are physical, where the togetherness and cooperation has built between the TNI and society in the target location of the TMMD program. Then, there are attitude and willingness of the society to deliver the problem found in their environment to the apparatus of local TNI. Furthermore, the physical activity also help the local government in building infrastructure that the benefit of the result can be felt directly by the people.

However, the practice of physical activity still indicate that the involvement of society mostly came from those who are from the “low class society” especially the people that do not have a permanent employment and are the people whose places are target of the physical activity. On the opposite, the people from the “middle class society” and the people who live relatively far from the target location of physical activity has shown lack of involvement in the program. The volume of activity is also seen to be less broad and there should be much more to do so that the physical activity still can only classified as not optimal. Besides, the time for the physical activity that is relatively short in the schedule is seen less effective in creating the closeness between the TNI and the people. The result from non-physical activity is still showing a less optimal result in increasing the independence of the people considering that the materials in the non-physical activity is tend to be monotonous, has not much of variation, especially in facing the development of environment that is very dynamic specifically in the Jakarta Capital Special Regon Province and its Surrounding Region. Then, the implementation of non-physical activity is not effective either because the frequent non-synchronized schedule and activity with the people living there. The non-physical activity will only be participated

by many locals only if it is done also while giving them free groceries or free entertainment. In the same thing, the non-physical activity is not yet effective in helping the local government in educating about the safety and security of society. This can be seen from the phenomena of frequent cases of locals involved in the case of drugs abuse, brawl between locals and the ignorance of traffic rules by the locals.

d. Result Accomplishment Component (Product):

In the aspect of benefit and effectiveness of TMMD program, in physical activity found some improvement in the closeness between TNI and Society that is in the category of “high” or on other words “effective”. That condition can happen considering that the result of physical activity of TMMD program in the form of infrastructure building not only that the benefit can be felt directly by the locals but also because it is really needed and it is not available so far.

However, also found some aspect of it that is categorized as “moderate” or in other word “fairly effective”. That can happen considering that there are still many people and its environment that is still untouched by the TMMD program. That happened because the wide area of coverage and the huge number of people living in Jakarta Capital Special Regon Province and its Surrounding Region that need it. The effectiveness of practice of the physical activity is still frequently hindered by the time of the program because there are a lot of people that are busy working so that they feel difficult in moving them for the program even though basically the society are enthusiastic upon it.

In the aspect of benefit and effectiveness, the TMMD program, the non-physical, upon the improvement of closeness between TNI and Society, is in the category of score of “high” or it also means “effective”. That can happened if the non-physical

activity is followed with the free groceries and free entertainment so that it may be followed by more locals.

On the opposite, some of it are also categorized as “moderate” or in other word “fairly effective”. That condition can be seen from the response from the society upon the non-physical activity that is less enthusiast due to the non- physical materials that is tend no be monotonous, having less variations when facing the development in the environment that is dynamic specifically in the Jakarta Capital Special Regon Province and its Surrounding Region.

4 CONCLUSION

Referring to the result of the cases and the discussion mentioned above then the effectiveness of the progress of the TMMD Program of the 2012 period in the Jakarta Capital Special Regon Province, generally, in the aspect of physical and non-physical is fairly effective in creating the closeness between TNI and Society including in helping the local or regional government to build their respective regions. However, for the society who directly feel the benefit of the physical work in the TMMD program, it seemed that it give an effective in improving the closeness between the TNI and Society whether in the aspect of physical as well as non-physical activity. Hence, the TMMD program can be continued considering that this program is highly needed by the most society, especially the society that live in an untouched location by the national development as well as the regional development. In this case, it needs corrections in the aspects of the program activity that is less effective so that the implementation of the program can be more effective and useful.

a. In order to improve the effectiveness of TMMD program in the Jakarta Capital Special Regon Province and its Surrounding Region, then some points of recommendations are proposed In the aspect of context components:-

(a) an activity needs to be designed that is more creative and innovative that can involve participation of the society widely and optimally especially the working society, the middle class society as well as the society outside the location of physical activity of TMMD program that is adjusted with the dynamic and he characteristics of social life in the Capital City of the Nation and its Surrounding Region. (b) Improvement of budget allocation needs to be expanded in term of volume and the range of target along with time that is longer so that it becomes more effective in improving the closeness of TNI and Society;

b. In the aspect of process component:

(a) a more creative and innovative needed to be designed that can improve the participation of society widely and optimally especially the society who are working, middle-class as well as the society outside of the target location of the physical activity in the TMMD program that is adjusted with the dynamic and the characteristics of social life in the Capital City of Nation and its Surrounding Region. (b) in determining the target and the arrangement of schedule of activity, coordination needed to be improved to be more intensive with the other parties from the local government in order to accommodate the importance of locals as the accomplishment goal for the TMMD program that can be more optimal. (c) The optimal involvement of the big family of The Indonesian National Army other youth organization to optimize the result from the TMMD program; and

c. In the aspect of product component:

a more creative and innovative needed to be designed that can improve the independence and the economic empowerment of the society in order to improve the prosperity of the people accordingly to the dynamic and the characteristics of social life in the Capital City of Nation and its Surrounding Region. (b) Intensive and wide socialization needed to be done about the activities in TMMD program especially the goal and target of the TMMD program long before the day TMMD program started, such as through meeting with the public figure, religious leader/figure, cultural icon, and youth figure as well as through other mass media. Also, (c) evaluation needed to be done in the TMMD program comprehensively based on the fact and condition objectively in the field every year to be able be used as the material of planning for the next year of period of the TMMD program.

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CHAPTER 7

The Role of Indonesia Armed Forces to Combat Terrorism

(The Observation Result Before and After Reformation Era)

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Indonesia Armed Forces (TNI) through war model becomes the frontline in dealing with terrorism in New Order era. Along with development the time, in Reformation Order today, TNI has two main functions of Military Operation for War (MOW) and a supporting force role in scope of Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW). MOOTW has 14 points as a legal umbrella for the TNI in Carry out the duties, including in dealing terrorist threats by TNI. After the policy to separate the police from TNI, there has been a paradigm shift from a war model to a criminal justice model by placing the police at the forefront. This creates a dilemma on the ground. This case uses qualitative methods and Miles and Huberman analysis technique. A phenomenological qualitative approach is done to get the conditions in field. The primary data was collected by interviews with state officials of the BIN, BNPT, TNI Commander, and the Staff related to role of TNI. TNI's involvement to combat terrorism lately must go through state political decisions that are formulated with indicators that are consistent with democratic principles.

1. INTRODUCTION

The report of Tempo.co (2016) refer to BNPT data of January 2016 stated that 2.7 million Indonesians were involved in a series

of terrorist attacks. This number did not include followers and sympathizers of terrorist networks whose number was estimated at 0.004 per cent or equivalent to 1000 people. It is not surprising that Indonesia become an important element for observers of world terrorism and radicalism.

The Global Terrorism Database notes that terrorism in Indonesia has existed since 1977 and increased in 1996. The highest number of terrorisms was in 2000 and 2001, marked by a number of terrorism attacks cases: 101 cases and 105 cases, respectively. Meanwhile, the largest victims of terrorism were 781 people in 2002; among them, 246 people died and 535 were injured. In following year, total number of victims was 482 people, with 46 people killed and 336 injured (Garnesia, 2018). The targets and victims of terrorism also vary widely, both local and international community. For example, Bali Bombings I attacked many foreign citizens. There are four history phases of Indonesia's terrorism movement. The first phase was marked by establishment of DI/TII, pioneered by Imam Kartosuwiryo in 1950s. The second phase was in 1970-1980s with Komando Jihad group's terror movement, some of the important figures were former of DI/ TII leaders. The third phase was terror and violence action within and post-reformation in mid-1990s until now. The fourth phase was the development of third phase, radical ideology in Islamic groups. This ideology's development was also encouraged and motivated by global phenomena, including the emergence of Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in 2014 (Mubarak, 2015: 78). Consistent with above description, intensity of terrorism action in Indonesia has increased, especially within and post-reformation era. This phenomenon also coincides with a paradigm shift or transition to counter terrorism in Indonesia from authoritarianism to democracy and using a law enforcement approach to tackle terrorism from previous war model.

Every country or regime generally has a different approach to respond the terrorism, divided into two approaches, war models and criminal justice systems (Mengko, 2017: 102). The first model considers terrorism as a threat to the state's defense and existence. The military forces have an important role to combat terrorism. On other hand, the second model considers terrorism as a law violation and the law enforcers and police become the forefront. The military force does not really involve in combating terrorism. Mengko stated that there is no country adopts the pure model. Many democratic countries use the second approach, but it is possible to involve the army. The difference was occurred in definition and conditions when the military can be involved to combat terrorism.

Since the early days of Indonesian independence, several groups of terrorism and separatism have emerged, including DI/TII, Revolutionary Government of Republic of Indonesia (PRRI), People's Struggle for Universe (Permesta), and Ratu Adil Armed Forces (APRA). These movements had the spirit to establish a new country or at least separate themselves from Indonesia. These movements of terrorism and separatism were based on dissatisfaction with central government. The terrorism and separatism also had various backgrounds; DI/TII was based on Islamic ideology whose ideological traces can still be felt today. Meanwhile, PRRI and APRA based their movements on non-religious ideologies.

The style of terrorism movement in Indonesia had changed during the New Order era. The religious sentiment-based backgrounds had colored the terrorism movement in Indonesia. The most concern of terrorism action were the Woyla incident in 1981 and Borobudur Temple bombing on January 21, 1985. Indonesia Armed Forces (TNI) was appointed as the spearhead to deal with terrorism in these two incidents. This reality was consistent with political system and centralized government system and the TNI

placement becomes an important instrument to maintain the political stability and state security. It can be said firmly that state prioritizes the war model in dealing with terrorism.

The fall of New Order in 1998 became the starting point of significant paradigm change in TNI role to counter terrorism. One important reform in security sector is the separation of POLRI from TNI with TAP MPR number VI/MPR/2000 on the separation of TNI and POLRI, and TAP MPR number VII/MPR/2000 on the role of TNI and POLRI. This separation put TNI as secondary instrument to counter terrorism in Indonesia. On other hand, Polri become the leading force to counter terrorism. The involvement of TNI to deal with terrorism is stated in Law No. 34 of 2004 on the TNI to carry out Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW), which also contains the obligation to overcome terrorism.

2. THE TROUBLESHOOTING TECHNIQUES

This case was conducted by phenomenological qualitative approach. A phenomenological qualitative approach is done to get the conditions as they are. The basic sample sources were obtained through interviews with state officials BIN, BNPT, TNI Commander, and the Staff related to role of TNI in facing the terrorism actions. Secondary sample sources were obtained through open sources and personal sources during interviews. The data analysis technique uses the data analysis model of Miles, which starts with data collection, data condensation, data display, and verification/conclusion. The technique of testing the validity of data was done by triangulating the source.

3. DISCUSSION

Reformation becomes the starting point of this case because the political events have changed the policy map, from a centralized

and authoritarian government to become democracy. The changes in political system during the reformation are referred as revolution, not reformation, by many observers of terrorism. This fact is due to a series of amendments to the 1945 Constitution that have changed its political structure, including changes to the highest state power. For example, before the amendment, People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) had the authority to elect and appoint a president/vice president, but after the amendment, he became a high state institution (Article 3 of amended 1945 Constitution). The president and vice president are directly elected by people. This amendment also affects the main duties and functions of TNI, especially in responding to internal security disturbances.

A. The Role of TNI in Dealing with Terrorism at Beginning of Indonesian Independence

Indonesia still had various unresolved problems in early days of independence. Some of them were unity, where at that time still has a real challenge. This condition was motivated by the existence of groups with different views and dissatisfied with the shape and direction of the new independent state. These groups show their disapproval in various ways, from rebellion, separatism, until terrorism. One example of this resistance movement was DI/TII that declared by Kartosuwiryo at West Java in 1949. This group was born and guerrilla as a rebellion movement against the Indonesian government (Minarva, 2017). This group carried a mission to make Indonesia a country based on Islamic teachings. Therefore, it is not surprising that DI/TII group could immediately spread to several provinces, including Central Java, Aceh, South Sulawesi, and South Kalimantan.

The widespread of DI/TII group became the most massive rebellion in Indonesia at that time. TNI played a central role to overcome the separatist movement by adopting various

operational tactics that ended successfully. TNI did the Bharatayudha operation in West Java using the Betis Fence tactic to carry out an operation to suppress DI/TII. This tactic involved collaboration between the TNI and people to narrow the DI/TII rebellion space. This success was evidenced by the arrest of DI/TII top leader, Kartosuwiryo, on June 4, 1962.

TNI formed a special force called the Banteng Raiders to defeat DI/TII in Central Java. These troops implement the State Fortress Movement Operation under the leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Sarbini, which ended up in leadership of Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad Yani (Setyawan, 2016). Furthermore, to defeat DI/TII in South Sulawesi, TNI launched a military operation by sending troops from Siliwangi Division. This operation was quite difficult because Kahar Muzakar's troops controlled the field and the rebellion was defeated in July 1965.

The DI/TII in Aceh was defeated by different way, not involving weapons. Colonel Yasin held the Aceh People's Harmony Conference on 17-21 December 1962. The results were, granting special regional status to Aceh and substantial autonomy rights from central government. This fact made the DI/TII rebellion in Aceh ended with a peace agreement. The DI/TII group's separatist movement was defeated successfully. However, the Indonesian nation's struggle to face the threat of terrorism did not stop. A new terrorism group called Komando Jihad (KomJi) was emerged in 1970s. Some main actors of Komando Jihad were former of Kartosuwiryo DI/TII, including Abdullah Sungkar, Aceng Kurnia, Haji Ismail Pranoto, Danu Muhammad Hasan, Dodo Muhammad Darda, Ateng Djaelani, Warman, and Abu Bakar Ba'asyir. The Komando Jihad group starts the terror in Java and Sumatra (Mubarak, 2015: 81-82). The most phenomenal terror movement was the hijacking of Garuda Indonesia flight number 206. It travels from Soekarno-Hatta Airport to Polonia Airport, Medan, in 1981.

This group hijacked and took hostage a Garuda DC-9 Woyla plane at Don Muang Airport, Thailand, after forcing the pilot to direct the plane to Colombo, Sri Lanka. The Indonesian intelligence said that the five hijackers were members of Komando Jihad. They were Sofyan Effendy, Wendy Mohammad Zein, Zulfikar T Djohan Mirza, Mulyono, and Mahrizal. The hijackers demanded the release of 80 Komando Jihad members who were jailed for carrying out acts of terror during 1978-1980. In addition, hijackers also demanded a ransom of USD 1.5 million. Responding to this incident, Indonesian government launched a military operation by deploying the Sandi Yudha Forces Command (Kopassandha) led by Lieutenant Colonel Sintong Panjaitan (Fadilah, 2015). These troops managed to defeat hijacker that lasted 65 hours. The operation was success and well-known as Operation Woyla, popularizing the TNI and Kopassandha troops, which later became KOPASSUS.

The TNI has vital role in dealing with terrorism in Indonesia during the New Order era, it cannot be separated from political situation at that time. Indonesia's analysts stated that New Order system was colored and even dominated by military, bureaucracy, and technocrats. The strong emphasis on political stability to pursue development inevitably pushed the New Order government to give a more significant role to the military, including to overcome the terrorism. However, it cannot be denied that New Order's authoritarianism has generated civil society antipathy, which led to the 1998 reform movement. Therefore, Reform Order political system must be seen as an attempt to reverse the event during the New Order era.

B. Countering Terrorism in Post-Reformation Indonesia: TNI in Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW)

The reformation era in Indonesia was marked by the fall of authoritarianism. At same time, democracy becomes the basis of

life of nation and state in Indonesia. Law enforcement and upholding human rights (HAM) are the community's demands and also affecting the patterns of terrorism dealing in Indonesia. At the beginning of independence until near reformation, TNI became the leading force to combat terrorism. This role starts to change today. The TNI Law, passed in 2004, provides guidelines for main roles, functions, and duties of TNI. Article 5 of Law Number 34 of 2004 on the TNI stated that TNI is a state instrument in defense sector. Then, article 6 states that TNI is a means of defense functions : (1) to become forefront against any form of military threats and armed threats from outside and within country against territorial sovereignty and national safety; (2) to take action against every form of threat, and (3) to restore the state security condition which was disturbed due to security chaos.

TNI does these main tasks with two methods: Military Operations for WAR (MOW) and Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW). MOW and MOOTW are a division of military roles based on their mission. MOOTW is a type of military operation outside the war context. Therefore, these operations are more aimed at maintaining world peace or preventing the war. In addition, the MOOTW operations can also take the form of natural disasters handling, humanity, and eradicating armed movements. Related to above description, MOOTW has 14 points, one of them is to overcome terrorism and facilitating the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) to keep the security task and public order as regulated in the law. Careful observation shows, especially referring to Law no. 34 of 2004 concerning the TNI, even though not key actor, TNI still has the legitimacy to handle terrorism through MOOTW. However, in its implementation, especially MOOTW in dealing with terrorism, it still creates a lot of debate. The debate is based on two reasons. The first is related to the legality aspect, issuance of Perpu No.1/2002 concerning "Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism," which later became

Law No.15/2003 on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism. The law states that terrorism is a criminal act that the handling process must be done by law enforcement officials, in this case, Police. In other words, involvement of TNI to tackle terrorism is considered problematic because the TNI is not part of law enforcement apparatus, such as the Police. The second is related to the socio-political aspect, which response to the spirit of Indonesian reform. This aspect has pushed the law enforcement agenda (pro-Justicia) in dealing with terrorism and abandoned the military approach.

The two aspects mentioned above make the National Police legitimacy becomes the leading institution to tackle terrorism at this time. It can be seen clearly the shift in handling of terrorism, from a war model to a criminal justice model. Considering that law enforcement takes precedence over war, National Police has a greater mandate to tackle terrorism than the previous era. It is undeniable that by prioritizing criminal justice, police will actually bear a much heavier task burden, especially when viewed from terrorism movement, which in its operations is increasingly organized, has a wide network, and takes advantage of technological developments. For examples are the attack on Cirebon Police Headquarters in 2011 and attack on church in Solo in 2012. The two attacks are manifestations of terrorism action with a background of religious sentiment. This new pattern is characteristic of early extremist movements. 2000. Referring to previous condition of Bali Bombing I incident, which occurred on October 12 2002, prompted the Indonesian government to issue Perpu No.1/2002 on the Crime of Terrorism, which was later passed into Law No.15 / 2003 on the Crime of Terrorism. Meanwhile, concept adopted by Perpu No. 15/2003 on Criminal Acts of Terrorism is consistent with definition of terrorism adopted by United Nations (UN), the terrorism action is defined

as criminal acts. In other words, this definition defines terrorism limited to the activities done by non-government actors.

The terrorism handling with a criminal justice approach is indeed more relevant today. This approach is more consistent with a democratic system that respects civil supremacy. Moreover, this second approach also received more support from civil society than the first approach, which emphasized the “war” dimension in countering terrorism in Indonesia. The involvement and success of TNI to combat terrorism in one case can be seen from success of Tinombala Operations Task Force in hunting down Santoso and his men in Poso. The operation in 2016 succeeded in paralyzing the leader of East Indonesia Mujahidin (MIT), Santoso, otherwise known as Abu Wardah. Santoso died after being involved in a firefight with TNI in mountainous region of Poso. The Tinombala Operations Task Force combines elements of National Police, in this case, Anti-terror Special Detachment 88 and TNI. The TNI's experience in fighting terrorism movements in mountainous and forest areas, such as when defeating the DI/TII group, made a positive contribution to the operation to suppress the Santoso group.

The Head of Public Relations Division of Police, Inspector General Police Setyo Wasisto, said in one occasion that involvement of TNI to combat terrorism in Poso was very necessary.

“We have seen Tinambola Operation in Poso, where it was 'beyond police capacity.' So, if it exceeds the capacity of police, TNI must play a role there. Who shot Santoso? It was the TNI who shot Santoso. So, there is no problem with TNI being involved.” (Quoted from tribunews.com)

Careful examination shows there were 18 (eighteen) acts of terror in several areas in 2018, including May 8, riots at Mobile Brigade Command Headquarters in Kelapa Dua, Depok, West Java; May

10, attack at Bhayangkara Hospital Kelapa Dua, Depok, West Java; July 15, throwing of a pot bomb at Indramayu Police Headquarters, Cirebon, West Java; August 20, attacks members of Sat Sabhara Police, Cirebon City Police, West Java; August 24, shooting of members of PJR Toll Kanci-Pejagan, West Java. Subsequently, January 24, attack on Pasir Putih prison, Nusakambangan; February 11, attack on Lidwina Church, Sleman, D.I. Yogyakarta; being May 13, suicide bombings exploded in 3 churches in Surabaya, East Java; May 13, a bomb explosion at Wonocolo Flats, Sidoarjo District, East Java; May 14, a suicide bomb explosion at Police Headquarters in Surabaya, East Java; July 5, an explosion at a house in Bangil, East Java; September 7, an explosion in Cemanis Hamlet, Sumenep, East Java; November 20, stone-throwing at Lamongan Marine Tourism Traffic Post, Lamongan District, East Java; (2018-2019 BNPT Report Infographics).

In May 14, there was an attack on police members at Riau Police Headquarters; in May 22, attack the members of Maro Sebo Sectoral Police Office, Kab. Muaro Jambi, Jambi; and January 1, bombing of Bantoala Police, South Sulawesi; (2018-2019 BNPT Report Infographics). In 2019, there were also acts of terrorism in several provinces, including June 7, attacks on a member of Pam in Pandeglang Regency, Banten; October 10, there was an attack on TNI General (Purn) in Pandeglang Regency, Banten; May 25, persecution of residents in Sukabumi Regency, West Java; June 3, an explosion at Police Station in Kartasura area, Sukoharjo, Central Java; July 4, shooting of Traffic Monitor Post in Kulon Progo Regency, D.I. Yogyakarta; August 17, attack on Wonokromo Police Headquarters, Surabaya, East Java; March 12, there was an explosion at a house in Sibolga, North Sumatra; March 13, a suicide bombing in Sibolga, North Sumatra; November 13, a suicide bomb explosion at Medan Police, North Sumatra; December 18, attacks on members of Special

Detachment 88 AT, in Tebo District, Jambi; August 26, attacks on members of Police in North Tarakan District, North Kalimantan; and June 22, and June 22, attacks in Kebun Torue Subdistrict, Central Sulawesi; (2018-2019 BNPT Report Infographics).

The various terrorism incidents in 2018-2019 received direct responses from Bilveer Singh, Head of Center of Excellence for National Security (CENS) from Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS) in an interview with author on November 14, 2017. He stated that in current era, MOOTW is very important, especially because wars are rare. Moreover, currently, there are many domestic crises, and TNI is no longer always at forefront to solve them. According to him, public's view of TNI tends to continue to improve, so the TNI must always be ready to implement MOOTW, because the biggest threat currently is internal threats, including terrorism. He added, by looking at role of TNI to tackle terrorism from beginning of Indonesia's independence, TNI has been implementing MOOTW for a long time.

C. Military Operations Other Than War (MOOTW) of TNI Seen from a Defense Diplomacy Perspective

The development of military tasks in democratic era creates a concept called Defense Diplomacy. Cottey and Forster (2004: 5-6) explained defense diplomacy as a role change of military. Previous military role was limited to traditional functions such as war, defense, deterrence, intervention and other aggressive forms. The concept of defense diplomacy today has emerged which includes the military role in peacetime cooperation. This role can be done through various activities, such as defense cooperation, military assistance, and peacekeeping operations. Even in another definition, Cottey and Forster emphasized the military role to support the democracy creation, good governance, human rights

(HAM), conflict prevention, and enabling the state to overcome all forms of security problems itself (Cottey and Forster, 2004: 8). TNI's MOOTW in defense diplomacy also has a broad spectrum and does not only talk about the aggressive use of force.

Another definition of defense diplomacy also touches on involvement of defense diplomacy actors. K.A Muthana (2011: 1-2) said that defense diplomacy activities involve not only military actors or defense officials, but also include other institutions that can become supporters, including research institutes, academics, and universities. Furthermore, he added that defense diplomacy aims to achieve national interests in defense sector, both at domestic and abroad. It can be concluded that military role in current democratic era has become very broad.

The close attention shows that TNI's MOOTW and concept of defense diplomacy have the same essence, regarding the military role in democratic era. These two elements can help the community at large to view to change military role when the democratic climate in Indonesia develops. Society can begin to remove the negative stigma about the military and/or the use of military force in democratic times. Moreover, current defense and security challenges are very diverse and very dynamic. Therefore, it cannot be denied that involvement of all elements of state, including the TNI, is urgently needed, including in dealing with terrorism. Related to above explanation and borrowed K.A. Muthana statement, it is time for all elements of nation to sit back together to determine firmly, precisely and directed, a legal umbrella in what conditions and in what kind of conditions the TNI is fully involved to counter terrorism without violating the principles of good democracy today.

4. CONCLUSION

The terror action in past three years have no longer been aimed only at destroying public facilities, causing casualties and loss of life, but also the loss of sense of security in society by exploiting religious teachings for political purposes, which is one of distinctive forms of terrorism. Furthermore, political setting changes in Indonesia have also led to a shift in counter-terrorism paradigm which no longer emphasizes on the war model, but puts forward the criminal justice model to put the National Police to response it. Countering terrorism, reformation and implementation of democracy require a reduction in use of military force which is considered part of authoritarianism of New Order. However, this does not mean that TNI does not have a role to protect the nation's unity from threat of terrorism.

TNI can still play an active role in MOOTW strategy, even though there are frequent polemics. Therefore, based on terrorism data in Indonesia, it is time for all elements of nation to sit down together to determine firmly, precisely and with direction the legal umbrella to determines when TNI is fully involved in dealing with terrorism. TNI has also adopted the concept of defense diplomacy which enables this institution not only to carry out traditional functions in form of war, defense, deterrence, intervention and other aggressive forms but also includes the military role in peacetime cooperation, including defense cooperation, military assistance, and peacekeeping operations.

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Chapter 8

Defense Diplomacy and Country Existence

*Budi Pramono

This chapter aims to discuss defense diplomacy efforts by TNI to strengthen the country existence. The world multiploidization put foreign policy into new challenges of world power distribution, non-boundary and not centered on two classical blocs (East and West). This condition requires the TNI to have an adaptive capacity related to the role and ability in responding to challenges in defense diplomacy tasks. There are 3 conclusions related to defense diplomacy in strengthening the existence of country. First, world multiploidization creates challenges to provide an opportunity for Indonesia to use it as an opportunity to build more constructive relationships in developing the country interests from the economic, socio-cultural and defense sectors. Second, actualization of defense diplomacy as a national policy must be consistent with country interests, especially in effort to maintain domestic stability which is closely related to regional situation. Third, several strategic partner countries of Indonesia need to receive comprehensively a systematic and programmed treatment in according with character of defense diplomacy, namely Confidence Building Measure (CBM), enhancement of defense capabilities and development of defense industry. Therefore, government needs to develop its relevance by exploring defense diplomacy as the spearhead to strengthen the existence of Indonesian nation and country.

1. INTRODUCTION

The complexity of nation's problems today creates various challenges, both from within and outside the country. This condition requires the TNI to have an adaptive capacity to deal. This situation is sufficient to emphasize aspects of role and ability of TNI in responding to the challenges of defense diplomacy tasks. This capability is based on formal legal aspects referring to Law 37 of 1999 on Foreign Relations that every diplomatic effort is always aimed at national interests and has a strategic function.

As we know, all national interests that are accommodated in any international diplomacy must be based on a constitutional politics of "free and active" and not follow certain blocs. Figure 1 shows the classic world powers/ blocs formed after the Second World War. The strategic environment in multipolarization world has brought the "free and active" foreign policy into new challenges where the international constellation shows that distribution of world power has spread to several countries, non-boundary and no longer centered on two classical blocs (East and West). However, this challenge becomes an opportunity for Indonesia to take advantage to build a more constructive relationship in order to create a kind of mutualism symbiosis with many countries in developing the country's interests from the economic, sociocultural and defense sectors. The reality shows that issues raised in international constellation are growing from political and security issues to strategic problems in economic, social, cultural, energy and environmental development fields. The emergence of these problems cannot be separated from the fact that without proper handling, it will have an effect on vulnerabilities of fundamentalism, poverty, social inequality and drugs. This condition becomes a kind of latent danger to threaten regional security and world stability. It should be anticipated early through a constructive approach and comprehensive diplomacy.

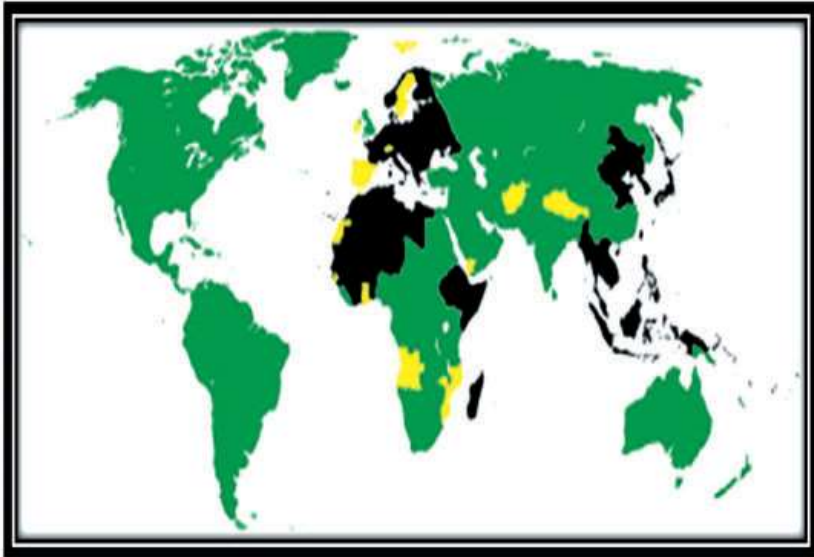


Fig. 7.1. Classical Powers / Blocks of Post-World War II World

Description:Green: Coalition countries, Black: Axis Power, Yellow: Neutral countries, Source: study.com

2. THE TROUBLESHOOTING TECHNIQUES

This case is a case study and observation on defense diplomacy conducted by Indonesia. The case time was January to June 2020. The study type is descriptive case to describe the case object to describe the object under study. The method used by the author is qualitative. Informants are individuals who have a direct relationship with the implementation of Indonesia's defense diplomacy. This case data collection method consists of literature and field studies. Literature study is the process to get data or information by studying the books, journals, other written works, and internet sources. Field study is data or information collection through direct case activities at case location using three case instruments used, namely observation, interviews and

documentation. Data analysis in this study used a qualitative method. It is done by examining all available data from various data sources, studying the data, analyzing, compiling in a unit, which was then categorized at the next stage and checking the validity of the data and analyzing to get case findings from the data.

3. DISCUSSION

A. Defense Diplomacy Scheme

The dynamics trend of political and security threat accompanied by fluctuating stability in economic, social and cultural fields make the international diplomacy patterns play an important role for a country. For Indonesia, referring to “Defense White Paper 2008”, there are two levels of cooperation “layers” which can be derived into a defense diplomacy format. The first layer is military cooperation with ASEAN member countries, while the second layer is defense cooperation with “external powers” such as China, Australia, United Countries and South Korea. Judging from the development of above cooperation patterns, in principle everything can be classified into two levels of international relations institutions or what is known as “Track”. Track is a form of international cooperation trafficking, and cyber security and so on. The transnational maritime crime prevention uses the patterns such as joint exercises and patrols as a continuation of Track-1, while academic forums, scientific discussions, workshops are examples of Track-2 applications. The two tracks basically move in a system that provides mutual input so that formulated agreement can be accepted by all countries.

B. Character of Defense Diplomacy and its Implementation

The projection of multipolar international political constellation encourages Indonesia’s defense diplomacy to move to create

strategic partnerships in defense sector with several developed countries. Countries such as the US, France, Russia and China are currently considered to have a fairly progressive level of military modernization in world. The construction of Indonesia’s strategic partnership, especially in defense sector, should be able to catch up and bench mark itself with the countries for sake of strengthening, modernizing and professionalism in building existing military structures.

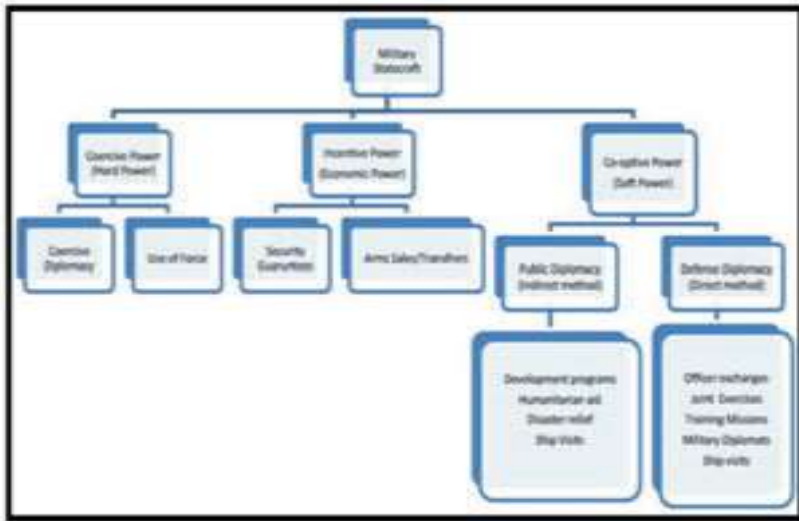


Fig. 7.2. Conceptualization of Defense

Diplomacy Source: Winger (2014), Velvet Gauntlet: A Theory of Defense Diplomacy

The position of defense diplomacy for a country will also become the determinant at this point. It is needed to provide direction for development of its defense forces in order to secure national interests in Avery dynamic strategic environment. In accordance with national defense policy, modernization of defense forces does not only rely on domestic national resources, but is also supported by cooperation with friendly countries. Mertz (2015) described defense diplomacy as an art of “playing” the tension

between the bashing and bargaining. It can mean a strategic partnership with a number of countries in order to create opportunities and especially for Indonesia to strengthen its defense diplomacy construction to achieve the optimal benefits in defense sector. It contains the value of a partnership. This essence must be as effective as possible to avoid the counterproductive impression of a negative dependencies and unnecessary dependence on foreign countries. To achieve this aim, Indonesian government needs to pay careful attention to character of defense diplomacy in an effort to build a defense diplomacy mechanism that beneficial for nation interests. Therefore, the defense diplomacy should have character below:

- a. *Defense diplomacy should increase in Confidence Building Measure (CBM).*

The defense diplomacy should create a conducive strategic environment for Indonesia. For this reason, it is time for defense diplomacy to be prepared as a policy study in national defense projections. Confidence Building Measure has a close relationship with condition of national defense because this character determines the nature of cooperation developed with other countries. The focus is a series of efforts to build good relations with other countries in order to share perceptions, creating a conducive climate bilaterally and transparently. These steps will reduce the tension of mutual suspicion, mutual threat so that development of a country's military capability is not misinterpreted as a threat to other countries. The scope of defense diplomacy for CBM includes communication, constraints, transparency and verification. If the objectives of CBM are achieved, globally it will create security and stability at national, regional and regional levels to support domestic and regional welfare development programs. CBM's current concrete efforts can be seen in various diplomatic activities such as communication forums at

the bilateral and multilateral levels, country visits, information exchange, cooperation agreements, and educational exchanges to training and joint security patrols.

b. *Defense diplomacy should increase the Defense Capabilities.*

The emergence of military power elements in pattern of international diplomacy is an important variable to affect the bargaining aspect. Schelling (1980) stated that in a realist perspective, diplomacy is interpreted as a bargaining chip, and then the presence of military power becomes a separate element of intervention for this concept. Therefore, national interest of a country in today's modern era increasingly requires the existence of its defense capability. This situation put the defense diplomacy as a transformation tool to increase the defense capability of a country which of course still takes into account the elements of limited resources, threats, challenges, vulned abilities and opportunities. For example, that limited resources in an effort to increase defense capability can be a starting point to exploit the defense diplomacy through an economic and arms trade approach. The Export Credit (KE) mechanism in purchasing Alutsista can be categorized as defense diplomacy with a character of defense capabilities.

c. *Defense diplomacy should increase Defense Industry Capability Development.*

Defense policy through developing forces to achieve Minimum Essential Force (MEF) is implemented in form of modernization of military equipment. The priority for domestic production is the main program to meet this need. Referring to Law No.16 of 2012 on the Defense Industry, format for procuring military weaponry needs from foreign countries is permitted if it is not maximally fulfilled

domestically. Therefore, character of defense diplomacy specifically emphasizes the role of diplomacy in developing the capability of defense industry. Technically, this cooperation mechanism can be regulated in more detail at several systems, including the structure of counter trade, transfer of technology and others to produce the high technology defense equipment required by TNI. The defense diplomacy in developing the capability of defense industry should be used to “hold” other countries contribution. There is a demand for Indonesia to continue to proactively increase cooperation in defense industry with strategic partners; the effective defense diplomacy becomes the main foothold. The steps should take to be built mutual benefits, among others, through the mechanisms of joint production, joint development, training and case and development in an effort to increase the capacity of human resources. The strategic setting of defense industry development with a defense diplomacy platform has broader opportunities to increase capabilities in terms of quality of human resources, technology, production and marketing. The outcome of this is the creation of jobs which in turn will improve the well are of people, streng then the capability of domestic defense industry and creating synergies with defense industry abroad. The three characters of defense diplomacy above will ultimately be useful to strengthen the existence of a country with a military capability approach. For Indonesia, of course the TNI professionalism is a key component to create a defense force capability to secure national interests.

Therefore, the defense diplomacy can become the main gate for military as one variable to show the existence of country to continue the capabilities development. The cooperation to improve the professionalism of soldiers with other countries has been established, in form of joint training, education and

training, exchange visits and others. This diplomacy creates an opportunity for TNI to improve the professionalism of its soldiers. Strategic partnership through defense diplomacy is a great opportunity for a country by increasing its military professionalism. Several countries, such as the US, Australia, Japan, Korea and China, are strategic partners in Indonesia and have a long history of military experience, which has influenced the current doctrinal and defense strategy. Although the doctrinal and defense strategies adopted by Indonesia's strategic partner countries are not the same as Indonesia's defense doctrines and strategies, they can enrich TNI's insights to improve its professionalism.

4. CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ World multipolarization brings foreign policy to new challenges, namely the distribution of world power, non-boundary that no longer centered on two classical blocs (East and West). This presents a challenge that provides opportunity for Indonesia to build more constructive relationships in developing the country interests from the economic, socio-cultural and defense sectors.
- ✓ The actualization of defense diplomacy as a national policy must be consistent with country interests, especially in effort to maintain domestic stability which is closely related to regional situation. This is a diplomatic ability of Indonesia as a country entity that can communicate effectively to make relationship between countries.
- ✓ Third, several strategic partner countries of Indonesia need to receive comprehensively a systematic and programmed treatment in according with character of defense diplomacy, namely Confidence Building Measure

(CBM), enhancement of defense capabilities and development of defense industry.

- ✓ For the three characteristics, government needs to develop its relevance by exploring defense diplomacy as the spearhead to strengthen the existence of Indonesian nation and country.

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Chapter 9
Smart Factory
*Sovian Aritonang

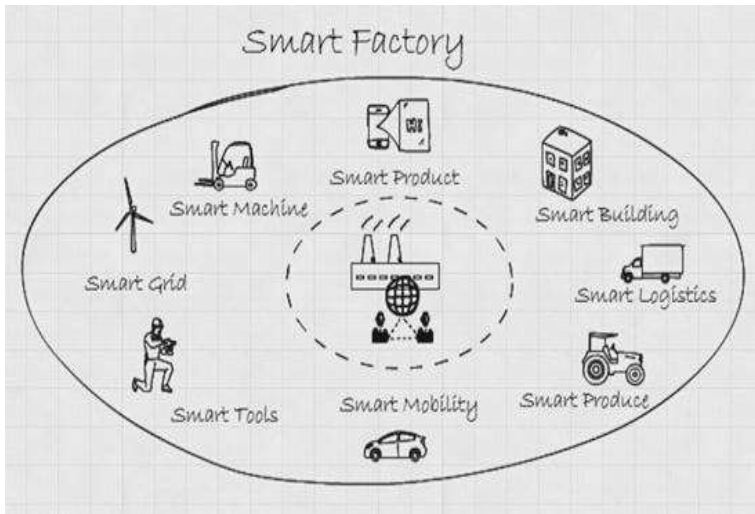
Head Industry 4.0 in conceptual terms is a smart factory (Figure 7.1) and everything around the business model entity center. If we look at how Industry 4.0 will work in theory we will see everything from supply chains, models and processing to support smart business (smart factory). In the same way, all the external interfaces of supply chain pairs, smart grids, and social media are conceptually a smart factory. What is a smart factory and why is it so important to the future of manufacturing?

1. INTRODUCTION

A Smart factory is a collection of smart manufacturing processes, which we call them. Smart Factory is the future in manufacturing and delivery productivity that we expect. If we look at how this is possible, we will see smart factories bringing technological changes that provide optimum methods and techniques in manufacturing. Next, we will see that smart factories are not just machine intelligence and communicate robots through advanced software products. Of course this machine has advantages, namely communication between M2M machines and not only collaboration but also communicating through advanced software, algorithms and industrial processes. However it is important to realize smart factories, such as smart homes, but the vision for the future is not the same as today and less than a decade.

In essence, the so-called smart factory uses the main technology from Industry 4.0 in an integrated manner, starting from material

handling for raw materials, production processes, to the logistics system and distribution of finished products that are monitored and controlled autonomously. For example, to monitor the condition of raw materials, components, work in process components, and finished goods, their presence can be monitored using Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID).



Pg 8.1 SmartFactory (Gilchrist, 2016)

2. ESSENTIAL TECHNOLOGY FOR SMART FACTORY

Smart Factory is defined as a new approach in multi-scale manufacturing using Internet of Things and Industrial Internet technologies, which are smart sensors and sensing, computing and predictive analytics and resilient control technologies. In addition, the most important technology applied in smart factories is cyber-physical systems (CPS), whose implementation is divided into 5 levels of CPS structure which can be seen in Figure 7.2 provides a step-by-step guide for the development and deployment of cyber-physical systems in Smart

Factory.

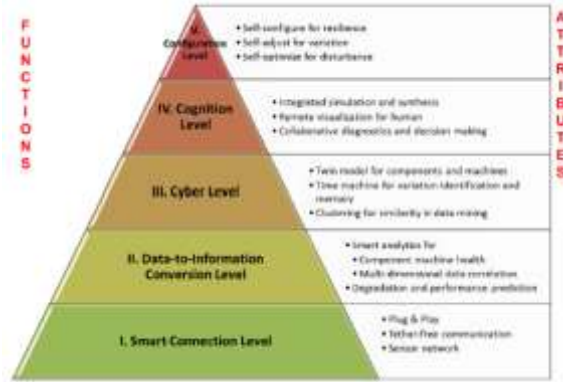


Figure 8.2 Implementation Architecture of Cyber-Physical Systems

3. SMART FACTORY ACTION

In this scenario, we will describe the action of a Smart Factory that manufactures its products. For example, the Smart Factory is engaged in the Consumer Goods business. Namely producing various types of shampoo. To control and monitor their production process they use RFID technology. RFID is installed starting from raw materials, semi-finished materials, finished products, until the distribution of their products to consumers can be monitored.

To start, remember how the bottles differ from the shampoos that would be produced on the traditional Industry 3.0 production line. This will require three sources, one setting; and a control system Figure 7.3 shows the three levels of the production line. At the bottom is production resources, above is the Manufacturing Execution System (MES) and one layer above is the Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system.

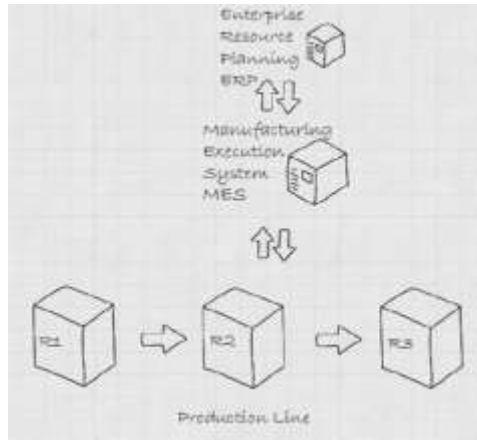


Figure 8.3 Production Line Diagram (Gilchrist, 2016)

From Figure 8.3, we can see the three sources of production needed to make shampoo products. R1's first source makes a save potion. The second source of the recipe's R2 regulates the amount of liquid, which is mixed with additional color, fragrance and chemical/nutrient variants. The R3 source stores the mixture of R2 and the bottle is filled properly.

The ERP system will control the level of production as well as monitor sales orders, sales chain and supermarkets and send instructions to the MES to fill the number of orders to be produced. MES proposes the quantity to be produced to fulfill the order and serves the return of the production status on the ERP system.

Industry 4.0 will reduce some of the weaknesses. The work of Industry 4.0, namely supervising the previous inside sources which were replaced by CPSs, can be seen in Figure 8.4.

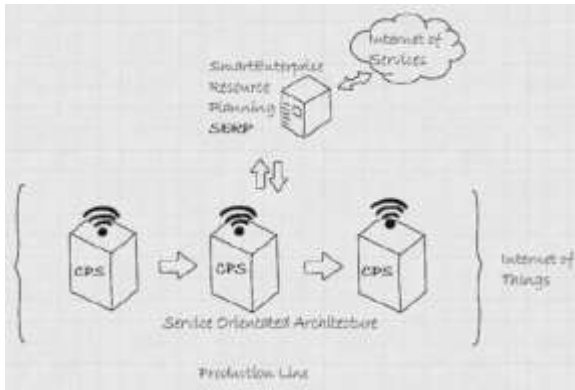


Figure 8.4 production line reviewed by CPS (Gilchrist, 2016)

The creation of several significant collaborating companies requires a revolution in manufacturing, government, and academic institutions. For example in the Europe Union (EU) and the United States, they took the initiative to fund and encourage smart manufacturing. The EU in its statement is working hard to re-industrialize and create a level of manufacturing capability of its member countries. Germany and Italy are modernizing their power generation industry which is being developed into an industry 4.0 program. UK and France deindustrialized for more than three decades and massive work needs to re-industrialize steel, it is also France and UK take advantage of Smart Factory, they will bring manufacturing back to the beginning and can make savings in cost and efficiency.

A global initiative, the Industrial Internet consortium is sponsoring a number of pilot collaborative projects, called tesbeds, which focus on different stages of a manufacturing process. For example, Infosys, exploits with Bosh, PTC and Intel, the collaboration testbeds asset efficiency, asset efficiency terminology to reduce waste and increase maintenance and

increase the time of a number of industrial assets in operation, maintenance, service, information and energy. The testbeds project is focused on passing user data from equipment and processes to provide information to engineers for aircraft landing gear maintenance which will accurately predict potential failures.

With the adaptation of Industry 4.0 or Industrial Internet and the consequent steps of smart manufacturing, supply chain optimization, and smart factories end up with winners and losers. Characteristically, countries such as the United States and member states of Western Europe will make more use of smart manufacturing and Smart Factory initiatives. This is the beginning of the dominance of reducing operational costs, increasing efficiency, and increasing productivity.

Furthermore, manufacturing countries seeking to increase the effective cost of spending on manufacturing sources for China, India, Brazil, Russia or for Eastern European countries will now take a different Industry 4.0 approach, from countries such as the United States, United Kingdom, and France. who are about to start re-industrializing and bringing many home, they are implementing scattered outsourcing.

Computers Producing Computers

Smart Factory's goal is always to guarantee automated production by machine and computer-handled as much as 75% of the autonomous value chain. For example all production line tasks are performed by autonomous machines, controlled by a Program Logic Controller (PLC) arrangement. It's just the start of the manufacturing process, and in fact it is still handled by human hands, and when the initial component workers place (the circuit board is empty) on the conveyor belt of the production line. However from the point of still running automatically and autonomously.

4. CONCLUSION

Manufacturing is a vital component in the economy in developing countries. However, an industry has an overview of areas of change, bringing new opportunities and challenges to business leaders and policy makers.

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